Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

No. 15,969 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

TURKEY'S MOVE BEING WATCHED BY ALL POWERS

Reason Is Mediterranean Development and Anti-Axis Landing on Italy

SITUATION IS DELICATE

Diplomatic Operations at Ankara Growing More and More Intense

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—With the development of the new situation in the Mediterranean and the Balkans caused by the anti-Axis landing on Italy and the death of King Boris III of Bulgaria various quarters are noting with interest which way the neutral nation Turkey will move.

The Ankara correspondent of the London Times recently reviewed the last four years of Turkish neutrality and reported on the delicate situation maintained in Turkey today. He said: "In recent days Turkey's attitude toward the war has become the topic of rabid discussion. Political commentators in Turkey, however, are divided on the question, some stressing Turkey's neutral character and others holding forth on Turkey's duty based on the treaty with Britain.

"After the fall of Poland and France, Turkey watched with great calmness the development of the situation. At that time Britain was not able to send weapons to Turkey, so could not force Turkey to hold to the duty given to it in the Turko-British pact and had to give silent recognition to Turkey's stand. This situation continued to the summer of 1942. During this time, on June 18, 1941 Germany and Turkey signed a treaty of friendship and Turkish neutrality was backed up by this pact. With that, Turkish neutrality, which until that time favored the anti-Axis, turned advantageous for the Axis nations.

Changed Circumstances

"The circumstances surrounding Turkey have changed since the withdrawal of the Axis forces from North Africa and the commencement of the Soviet offensive operations on the East Front. The anti-Axis camp, by means of the trip of Prime Minister Churchill to Adana and the visit of leaders of the British army, navy, and air forces to Ankara, kept on making frantic efforts to get Turkey to conform to the new situation.

"Thus Germany came to show great concern about relations between Britain and Turkey. In April it caused its officials in Turkey to ascertain the intentions of the Turkish Government. The Turkish reply was that not the slightest change in foreign policy was contemplated. The situation has since remained unchanged. It seems that the peoples of the anti-Axis countries have a question of what change in the situation would cause Turkey to do its obligations to Britain under the treaty between the two countries.

"According to the opinion of the Turkish people the two questions of whether Turkey will enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis countries and whether Turkey will not go beyond permitting the passage of anti-Axis forces through Turkish territory or placing its establishments and facilities at the disposal of anti-Axis forces like allowing the use of Turkish airfields by anti-Axis forces are the same as far as the effects are concerned.

Turkey Is Silent

"It is said that in that case Turkey would abandon its neutrality. The Turkish Government authorities are naturally maintaining strict reticence in regard to questions of such a delicate nature but it is clear that the answer to the question would depend much on the following points:

'(1) As a result of the anti-Axis Powers supplying Turkey with munitions and other materials, its armament has expanded to such an extent that it is adequate for its own self-defense and only barely insufficient for taking an offensive.

'(2) The Axis forces are now being held in readiness near the Turkish border on a line extending from the Aegean Islands to Bulgaria, so that in case anti-Axis forces should advance into Turkey they can strike at Turkey at any moment.

'(3) As a result of Turkey having maintained neutrality for the last four years, it would be difficult to convince the people of Turkey that any participation in war is justified

(Continued on Page 2)

War, Navy Ministers Worship at Yasukuni; Buddhist Rallies Staged

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada worshipped at Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines on Wednesday, Imperial Rescript Observance Day. From this day on, all the theaters in the capital decided to hold national group rites before each performance and bring a note of solemnity even to entertainment. Also on Monday at 7 p.m. Buddhist rallies were held in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai, Kobe, Kanazawa, Sapporo, Kyoto and other cities sponsored jointly by the East and West Hongan-ji Temples.

ENEMY NOT MAKING PROGRESS IN ITALY

Axis Forces Fighting Invaders Effectively in Mountainous Aspromonte Area

Domei

ROME, September 7.—The fighting in Southern Italy is now going on in the mountainous Aspromonte area, several kilometers inland from the coast, and the Axis forces are fighting courageously and effectively, an Italian war correspondent reports today.

The correspondent's report was to the following effect:

"The superiority of the anti-Axis fire power is truly amazing. The anti-Axis forces brought into play all their naval guns and land artillery and bombarded all the Italian forts on the southwestern coast. Large, medium, small and automatic guns hit Villa San Giovanni, Reggio, Calabria and Melito De Volto. The gunfire from a fleet which included several battleships was more powerful than the shelling from Messina on the opposite shore.

"Formations of bombers covered the sky and rained bombs and built a roof of fire over the area in which the enemy intended to secure a bridgehead. This Axis forces withstood this tremendous gunfire well and dealt tremendous damage to one unit of landing troops. The inhabitants of the battle zone had previously been moved to a safe area. The defense forces continued to beat back the enemy, but the anti-Axis forces' gunfire was so severe that they had to move back. During this time the anti-Axis forces landed tanks and medium and small caliber guns, but the Axis forces hit them hard and dealt them serious damage.

Numerous Tanks Landed

"The enemy landed an astounding number of guns and tanks. In spite of the Axis forces' driving attacks the enemy succeeded in landing numerous tanks and guns in the San Giovanni and Melito areas. The anti-Axis forces also tried to have their parachute troops cooperate with the land units but these were dealt considerable damage by the Axis units. The fighting at present is going on in the interior several kilometers from the coast. The area is noted for its mountainous terrain and with the Axis resistance powerful, the anti-Axis forces are not making much headway. The enemy is calling this area the Aspromonte fortress.

"The enemy in this area is composed of British troops and the Canadian 8th regiment. The Axis forces are far inferior in number, but because the area is sacred in that Garibaldi once fought here, are fighting desperately and effectively."

British Driven Back

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—After occupying Palmi, the British 8th Army under General Bernard Montgomery has not made much progress with one unit attempting to move north driven back by the Germans after suffering huge losses. In the central sector the units trying to move toward Gallina have been stopped by the wild mountainous terrain.

In the south too the British are bogging down and military circles in Germany are leaning toward the opinion that anti-Axis operations in Calabria are a cover for operations against other areas.

Concerning Monday's fighting D.N.B. correspondent Karl Pragner reports as follows:

"Powerful German rear guards were engaged in combat for several hours with the British near Gioiataulo on the coastal road leading north from Reggio. The British attempted to break through the German lines and sustained numerous dead and wounded. The British are

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD CHINA IS PERMANENT

Ambassador Tani Reiterates Basic Attitude of Nippon After Shanghai Trip

FUTURE PROGRESS VITAL

Speedy and Energetic Progress Under National Government Lauded by Envoy

Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani to China, who had been inspecting Shanghai, returned to Nanking Wednesday, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 7.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, declared today in a press interview here that Japan's policy toward China is permanent and transcends time and space as it is free of utilitarian calculations.

Stressing the fact that Japan is ever solicitous of China's prosperity, as proved by various diplomatic measures recently taken by her toward China, while Anglo-American policies are aimed at hindering China's sound development and construction, Ambassador Tani emphasized that "it has become crystal clear which side is righteous and just."

Lauds Progress Made

"My present visit in Shanghai," he continued is being made to inspect the progress of urgent economic measures centering around the purchase of cotton yarn and textile as well as the development of the new municipal administration of Shanghai. Thanks to the efforts of Mayor Chen Kung-po and other officials concerned, the new municipal administration is progressing smoothly, while purchase of cotton yarn and textile has thus far registered a remarkable success by virtue of the cooperation among Japanese military, official and civilian circles, Chinese authorities and the Commerce Control Association.

"Success or failure of this economic measure, however, depends upon its future progress. Close cooperation among Japanese and Chinese circles concerned will be responsible for low prices which will be realized by the successful execution of the policy, and the consequent stabilization of the people's lives.

"The policy of economic collaboration between Japan and China, as well as retrocession of concessions, forms a part of Japan's new China policy, which, again, constitutes part of the grand policy for construction of Greater East Asia.

"Construction of Greater East Asia is, needless to say, Japan's national ideal. This policy has already been realized in the aid given Burma and the Philippines to regain freedom, of having the Indonesians participate in their government, of helping Thailand expand its territory and of according assistance to China for its independence and prosperity. This policy is aimed at having all nations and peoples enjoy co-existence and co-prosperity and is free of utilitarian designs.

Blasts U.S., Britain

"It is natural that intelligent Chinese should be greatly struck by the liberal assistance Japan is offering China to help its resurrection. In this connection, I contend that if the United States and Britain were really solicitous of China's independence as they claim to be, they should express sympathy toward Japan's policies and advise Chungking to cooperate with Japan. As a matter of fact, however, they are intent on obstructing China's sound development, whereas Japan is solely solicitous of its independence and prosperity. Under such circumstances, it is clear which nation is in the right and which is in the wrong.

"At this juncture, Japan will further accelerate the prosecution of its established policy toward China. I am confident that we will gain final victory in the War."

Conference at Vatican

Domei

ROME, September 7.—The Vatican held an important conference yesterday morning, lasting about two hours. Concerning the conference, the Messaggero reported as follows; "The conference held at the Vatican examined conditions brought about by the war in Italy, particularly at Rome, and also the subsequently caused situation in the Vatican."

Attu Heroes' Spirits Extolled at Meeting Held in Takada City

A public meeting to extol the spirit of death-in-honor as manifested by Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki and the men under him on Attu Island of the Aleutians was held at Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, on Wednesday afternoon taking advantage of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day. The Takada Municipal Office and many public groups of that city were joint sponsors of the function. Lieutenant-General Susumu Fujita, who was once a senior officer to the Hero of Attu, and representatives of various groups, gave addresses praising the gallantry and loyalty of the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki.

GERMANY DEVELOPS UKRAINE RESOURCES

West European Nations Are Permitted to Share in Reconstruction Work

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—Germany is making vast progress in the work of developing the resources of materials in the Ukraine which it took in hand immediately after the area was occupied.

This work of reconstructing the Ukraine, which may be termed the "treasure house" of Europe, will henceforth be participated in by other West European countries, according to a statement issued by the German authorities today.

According to information coming from the German authorities, there is a prospect of an early conclusion of negotiations with the more important of industrial companies in various West European countries for contracts for the development of the resources of materials of the Ukraine.

Reich Minister for Ostland and Eastern Territories Alfred Rosenberg stated today as follows on the question of developing the resources of the Ukraine:

"Developing the first line area in East Europe is a work that is not to be done by Germany alone. It ought to be done by various European peoples, especially those who have been cut off from their colonies by the United States and British navies. It is a move to protect the life of various peoples on the European Continent. All the European masses stand no longer in fear of the threat of an interruption in the supply of materials of vital importance to them from a blockade of the seas by the anti-Axis forces.

"Hundreds of Dutch people have already been appointed to posts of leaders in agriculture in the eastern occupied regions. On the other hand, negotiations are under way with large chemical companies and other organizations concerning scientific research and the opening of laboratories. All the peoples of Europe will be allowed to take part in these activities. The present is not the time for the publication of details of the arrangement.

"All I can say at the moment is that we have every promise of a successful conclusion of negotiations going on between us and the various important companies in Western Europe concerning cooperation in the development of resources."

Envoy's Son Passes Test

Kazuaki Suma, 24, second son of Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, and a student of Keio University passed the Naval Reserve Fliers' examination, it was learned by Domei. Chiaki, the first son of Minister Suma, is now serving at the front as assistant paymaster.

FOE ATTEMPTS TO DISMEMBER REICH MORALE

Failure of Armed Operations Compels Anti-Axis to Resort To New Tactics

GERMANS UNDISTURBED

B.B.C. Active in Vicious Propaganda; 5th Columnists Are Smuggled Among Laborers

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—In view of the steadily-decreasing striking power of the anti-Axis air force in its desperate attempts to undermine the morale of the German people, the Anglo-American strategists have lately taken to concentrating on puerile political maneuvers to bring about the internal collapse of the Axis camp, according to information gathered here.

The European War situation on a cursory survey might seem rather unfavorable to the Axis forces but, as Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels is constantly pointing out to the Government and party authorities, if the Axis leaders simply put themselves in the shoes of the Anglo-American leaders and deliberate on the vital question just how they are to make the Axis nations surrender, they will find that there is no answer forthcoming at all.

From the point of view of the anti-Axis forces, there are only two means of conducting armed operations against the Reich and its Allies. One is to carry out landing operations in Europe and the other is to intensify their aerial bombardment.

100 Divisions Needed

In order to conduct effective landing operations in Europe, however, the United States and Britain must send a total of about 100 divisions to France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway, barely sufficient for attempting to decide the issue with the Germans.

The anti-Axis forces at present, however, have no such gigantic preparations and in case they should fail in such a large-scale campaign they would no longer be in a position to challenge the Germans to a decision. Thus they are not likely to undertake such a large-scale adventure.

As regards aerial bombardment, they have certainly intensified it since early this year but lately the German air defense system has been so well perfected that air raids are costing the anti-Axis nations more and more sacrifices and they themselves admit that the efficacy of their air raids is on the decline.

In view of these circumstances, the anti-Axis nations are now depending on political maneuvers as their last resort as at the time of the first European War. They have strengthened their cajolery-and-threat policy toward the Axis and neutral countries in an endeavor to isolate Germany from its Allies and sympathizers. Their principal hope is that Germany would collapse from within and in the art of engineering such Fifth Columnist activities the British are notorious.

Disregarded by Germans

At the outset of the German-British War, they scattered anti-war handbills from the air calculated to alienate the German people from the Social Nationalistic regime. As it was found that the German people in their fighting mood would not play into their hands so easily, criticisms rose against such tactics even among the British and especially since the disaster in Flanders the British turned to a policy of decision by armed operations. With the situation in the Mediterranean turning somewhat in their favor, however, they began to revert to their

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Dearth in British Pits May Force Bevin to Recruit 16-Yeur-Old Youngsters

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—England is finding it more difficult to obtain additional manpower, declared an article appearing in Monday's issue of the News Chronicle.

The article stated that if the appeal, which was made recently to the young people in England to apply voluntarily for work in the coal mines is unanswered, it is likely that Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, will resume his proposal of recruiting boys of 16 years of age for work in the mines. Despite the resistance from the Trade Union, this plan had never been definitely pushed aside.

If the Cabinet decides to agree with Bevin's plan, it will first be presented to Parliament for approval. Shortly after Parliament is convened, there will be a great debate upon the question of working power and employing of boys for the mines and the enrollment of women between the ages of 45 and 50 for national service will also come into the foreground.

The News Chronicle said that opposition against the proposal is being expected from all quarters in the House of Commons.

OUR NAVY PLANES SINK 2 ENEMY TRANSPORTS, 1 WARSHIP NEAR HOPOI

Crew of Wrecked Bomber Make Miraculous Return

Men Discovered by Comrade Aircraft on 49th Day After Forced Landing on Island Following Devastating Raid on Port Moresby

By TOSHIAKI NIKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—All the members of the crew of a bomber that participated in the night attack on Port Moresby, the foremost defense base of Australia, have returned safely after more than two months of indescribable hardship. They came back dirty, in tatters and unshaved but alive.

The air unit to which they belong has rendered outstanding service unparalleled in the annals of naval air warfare since the Battle of the Coral Sea and is still fighting strong torpedoing and bombing enemy ships, aircraft and military establishments in the spirit of that loyal general of mediaeval Japan who said: "Seven times will I come back to life until the enemy of His Majesty the Emperor shall be vanquished."

The unit is also noted for the fact that there have been innumerable instances of miraculous return of airmen after self-blasting or making forced landings, within a week or ten days.

Remarkable Return

The return of the crew of the bomber in question is remarkable, for the fact that they survived two bombing and machine-gun attacks after their forced landing and won through in spite of sickness, near-starvation and rough weather.

As the bedraggled figures came before the commander, the latter said in a gentle voice: "You must have had a long, trying time. Glad to have you back, boys." Standing at attention for all their weariness, the senior airman of the group made his report.

Seventy-one days ago near the hour of midnight the bomber loaded with deadly missiles took off from the base as one of the large formation of bombers under Sub-lieutenant M. under orders to blast Port Moresby out of shape. As the plane crossed the sea at X X thick walls of clouds began to blot out visibility. No sight of sea or land. Sometimes not even the sight of comrade planes flying abreast of it. Only the clouds f inky blackness that contested the way. From the commanding plane came orders to break formation and fly separately. It was long past the hour when the moon should have come out but there was not a shadow of moonlight. The raiding unit sped on toward Moresby regardless of cloud or storm.

After the X X Sea there would be the spearpoints of the Stanley Mountains towering 4,000 meters or higher across the heart of New Guinea. By sheer intuitive skill the raider unit crossed the mountains without mishap. Fortunately the weather half-cleared over Port Moresby. The commanding plane forthwith released its huge bombs on Airfield No. 2 below. The other planes followed suit in a whirlwind of diving and zooming. It was X : X a.m. The desperate fire of the enemy anti-aircraft battery filled the skies with a roar of bursting shells.

Rain Bombs on Enemy

The attack plane rained bombs on the enemy. Just when Flight Petty Officer A finished bombing the fourth airfield his left engine began to sputter. An anti-aircraft shell fragment had probably hit it. The plane tipped to the left and went out of range of the guns. Petty Officer S shouted, "We can fly with one engine. . . . let's go. . . ." The pilot nodded and headed the plane for home.

The wireless operator turned to radio the base but the radio was smashed and could not be repaired. The weather turned back about the time they were flying over the Stanley range but by the time they left the skies of New Guinea the red sun was coming up from the east. By the time they came over the island of X X their fuel ran out and the plane was forced to land on the reefs north of that island.

The fliers climbed out of their plane and went on the island carrying machine guns and ammunition. As they reached shore a horde of native inhabitants rushed out of the jungle shouting something at the top of their lungs. The men got ready to shoot in case these native inhabitants should prove hostile but they did not seem to be. Superior Seaman C talked to them out they did not seem to understand Japanese. After a conversation of motions the native inhabitants brought the fliers some bananas, papaia and water and then led them to a hut.

The next morning they borrowed two canoes and started to row for the island of X X visible far in the northeast. Before they had gone 10 miles however the seas became rough and the canoes overturned. The men barely got back to where they started from after losing their machine-guns and ammunition. After that they tried at the rate of about once in a week or ten days to row to X X but each attempt ended in failure. During this time the men were afflicted with a mysterious disease. It was like a cross between malaria and dengue and they suffered high fevers lasting five and six days. The healthy ones dug potatoes and hunted for shellfish on the beach.

Heard Sound of Plane

Ten days, 20 days went by without a plane flying over head or a ship passing on the horizon. Then on the morning of the 49th day since they landed on the island, the sound of a plane could be heard to the west. By this time they had got over their sickness so the men ran out to the beach and scanned the skies. "An army plane. . . an army plane," the men shouted and danced on the beach out it was flying at 4,000 meters so it could not see them and flew away eastward.

Four days later two more Army planes appeared. This time they came low and circled twice around the wrecked plane on the reef before flying away. "It's all all right now. They'll know we're here if they've seen the plane," the men said to each other feeling full of hope for the first time since they were forced to land. On the Xth day of the month of X a comrade plane came over three times in the morning and banking low over the jungle dropped a message tube.

The message asked whether they were Navy men or Army men, whether their plane was fighting craft or civilian and specified ways in which they were to answer these questions. Two of the men ran out to the beach and informed the comrade plane that they were Naval fliers.

The Army plane dropped another message promising to send aid soon and wishing for their good health. Five days passed and on that afternoon a number of Army launches carrying plenty of medical supplies and food came to the island to save them. The next day they bade the native inhabitants good bye and left on the Army launch for home. On the way they were strafed by enemy fighters and when they landed at X X 30 North American B-25's came in a raid but miraculously not even one of them was wounded.

On the Xth day of the month of X every single man of the plane returned to his home unit.

NEW FILTER DISCOVERED

Dr. Oki Gives Special Treatment on Sheep Skin

Domei

SURABAYA, September 5.—By applying a special chemical to tanned mountain sheep skin, Dr. Hiroshi Oki, who had been carrying out extensive researches here, discovered this skin as an excellent substitute for deer skin which is used for filtering airplane gasoline.

With the abundance of mountain sheep on this island, the new discovery is expected to open a new industry for the islanders.

Another Hostile Large-Sized Transport Is Wrecked

4 PLANES DOWNED

Chungking Leaders Divided in Opinion on Proposed Drive Against Japan

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, September 8.—A unit of the Imperial Navy Air Force during the daytime of September 6 attacked the enemy place of landing near Hopoi, New Guinea, and sank or damaged three enemy transports and a torpedo boat and shot down four enemy planes in a dogfight that followed.

With the enemy sending reinforcements to the place of landing near Hopoi on New Guinea where they effected unloading at daybreak on September 4, the hostilities in that area have greatly intensified.

Continuing operations, a unit of the Japanese air force attacked in a formation of bombers and fighters the enemy landing point in the daytime of September 6 and espying an enemy convoy in operation immediately swooped down on it despite the resistance of the 20 fighters protecting the transports. Forthwith the Japanese sank two 2,000-ton transports and instantly sent down one torpedo-boat and wrecked a large transport. In addition, they set on fire three supply dumps. In a dogfight with enemy fighters, they shot down two Curtiss P-40's and two Lockhead P-38's.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base but one member of the crew of a plane was killed in action.

Conflicting Opinions

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—Conflicting opinions are advanced among the Chungking leaders as regards the proposed counter-offensive against Japan with the cessation of the rainy season and in connection with the prospective arrival of Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly appointed supreme commander of anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia in Chungking.

The general opinion is the operation to retake the Burma Route is useless, considering the tremendous sacrifices that will have to be made by Chungking. At New Delhi, too, where the anti-Axis Southeastern Asiatic headquarters is likely to be established, a pessimistic view like that of Chungking is advanced, according to a Chungking broadcast on September 7. It says in part:

"Those who are conversant with military affairs at New Delhi are of the opinion that the opening of the way to Chungking through Burma, as a result of the proposed conference between Chiang Kai-shek and Mountbatten as a preliminary to launch a counter-offensive against Japan will be more important than to recapture Burma or Malai. If this route is reopened, the Anglo-American aid to Chungking will be strengthened more than ever, making it possible for Chungking to carry out a counter-offensive against Japan with the China continent as the base. The present air transportation capacity is not enough to meet the requirements. It would be better for the Anglo-American and Chungking forces to establish a new route similar in nature to the Burma Route, by which the transportation of heavy arms which defy air transportation can be sent to Chungking."

CHINA GETS ARMORED CARS

Given by Nippon Army as Part of Sino-Japanese Arrangement

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—A number of light armored cars were delivered by a certain Japanese Army unit to the National Military Council of the National Government of China, it was revealed in a ceremony held here.

It is recalled that the present delivery represents part of the Sino-Japanese arrangement by which planes and tanks, and other modern military equipment is to be furnished to the National Government Army.

MAMMOTH FIGHTING RAGING IN BRYANSK

Reich Reorganizes Defense in Face of Furious Soviet Fire Near Kursk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—Although the fighting in the Smolensk sector is in a stalemate, furious battles are raging in the sector south of Bryansk.

According to an official German announcement relayed from Berlin, the German forces are defiantly holding a strategic point west of Kursk, while along the entire southern front, the German lines are being reorganized and solidified under the very fire of the Soviet positions, unhampered and undaunted by the fierce enemy onslaughts.

Although the exact locality and formation of the German line is not known, it is reported that the Reich forces are tactically maneuvering tricky deployments that have the enemy baffled. Through these clever and systematic operations, the German positions are constantly being strengthened, and the furious German counter-offensives are harassing the Soviet forces.

U.S. Loses 70 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—The Anglo-American air units are continually suffering costly set-backs in their wanton raids in Europe for they again lost some 70 heavy bombers in the raids attempted on Stuttgart and Mannheim only two days ago.

American planes approached Stuttgart early Monday morning in powerful formations, but the German forces immediately repulsed the invaders after downing 51 enemy bombers, the German authorities announced today.

In the raid attempted on Mannheim in the evening of the same day by British bomber units, 15 enemy planes were shot down over the city, while six other crippled enemy machines were forced to land in Swiss territory.

Figuring from the losses mentioned above, the enemy forces lost at least 72 bombers, simultaneously losing an upward of 700 trained fliers.

At the rate the anti-Axis air forces are losing both airmen and planes, it is doubtful whether the enemy air units will be able to continue their large-scale operations in the future.

Outside of the losses mentioned above, and the losses in China, Southern Europe and the Pacific, the American air forces suffered a loss of 154 planes in German territories alone since the latter part of July.

The aforementioned losses were summed up by the German authorities as follow:

July 26—Downed 33 planes over Hanover and Hamburg.

July 28—Downed 35 planes over Cassel.

August 1—Downed 52 planes over the Rumanian oilfields. (15 others were forced to land in neutral territories).

August 12—Downed 37 planes over Bonn.

Turkey's Move Being Watched By All Powers

(Continued From Page 1)

unless first attacked by another country.

"It would be dangerous, therefore, to make any dogmatic assertion as to the period during which Turkey would remain neutral. At any rate, the diplomatic operations of the various Powers at Ankara are growing more and more intense. It is believed that when the summer vacation ends, the attitude of the Turkish Government would become clearer. Especially in November the opening address of President Ismet Inonu before the Grand National Council is expected to clarify the attitude of Turkey in an official form and to a fair degree of precision."

BORNEO SAVINGS STARTED

Yokohama Specie Branches Are Accepting Deposits

Domei

KUCHING, September 6.—Savings deposits are being received from September 1 at the local branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank as well as at its branches in Northern Borneo, it was revealed here today.

This step is calculated to help absorb the surplus purchasing power within the regions and thereby contribute to the stabilization of the local inhabitants' living conditions.

It is understood that the time savings deposit will bear 3 per cent interest annually while the ordinary savings deposit accrue 2 per cent interest. Both categories of deposits are limited to $5,000 per account.

KNOX SEES ACTION BY REICH U-BOATS

Helicopters May Become Less Effective

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said today in Washington that the German submarine menace has diminished but it has definitely not been whipped.

Commenting on the recent slackening of U-boat activities in the Atlantic, Knox said the submarines were probably being recalled to their bases for refitting so that they might engage in new "fight it out" tactics.

He continued, "Submarines will be back and there will be new attacks. U-boats using new tactics may make the use of helicopters less effective than heretofore hoped."

Knox also stressed "the necessity of constant development of antisubmarine technique on our part" to offset the new methods adopted by the Germans.

U.S. PROPAGANDIZING 5 ANTI-AXIS ARMIES

Trying to Allay Public Unrest Over Slow Progress in Mediterranean Area

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—American military experts, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, are making the prediction that the mystery surrounding the role to be played in the future by the five anti-Axis army corps now on assignments in the Mediterranean area will come to an end soon when they will attempt to make a landing on the western coast of the Italian mainland.

The motive behind the dissemination of this report was understood to be the desire to allay the deepening unrest of the American people as the anti-Axis landing operations in the southern part of the Italian mainland fail to make progress. There was also a thought of producing an effect on the anti-Axis countries in the war of nerves.

Some quarters think that it will not be long before the fifth American army corps under Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark and the first British army corps, neither of which has seen any first-line service since the Tunisia campaign will be sent to the firing line.

As for the ninth and tenth British army corps, most observers are apt to think that they will not take part in the Italian strategy but that they will be sent to engage in offensive operations in the Balkans.

By the five army corps in the Mediterranean area are meant the first British and fifth American army corps in North Africa, the seventh American corps in Sicily, and the ninth and the tenth British corps in West Asia.

The confident expectation of observers here is that the seventh American army corps under Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr., will be in the van of the coming offensive.

This corps worked together with the eighth British army corps in Sicily, and it is said that it is in a position to go into action at any time.

Enemy Not Making Progress in Italy

(Continued From Page 1)

moving very cautiously, doing all they can to avoid any contact with the Axis forces. It is believed that they are aiming at the Axis rear and planning to land somewhere northward."

TRUNK ROOM

Trunks or Containers of Clothing and other articles are stored in our Trunk Room without being opened and under seal. Air in the room is dried by means of an Adsol Air Dryer, hence it is absolutely free from mould or mildew.
Also we have special Fur Vault with Moth proof equipment.

MITSUBISHI
SOKO KAISHA

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT:
Tel.: Nihonbashi (24) 0857, 2145, 3533
1 Edobashi 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku
Tokyo

AIR TIGHT DEFENSE OF REICH PERFECTED

New Night Fighters Developed To Nullify Completely Enemy Bombing Efforts

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 6.—The system of German air defense has been fundamentally reorganized, thereby developing and considerably strengthening it.

The new method is based, more than previously, on the employment of night fighters in cooperation with numerous searchlight batteries. This method was employed for the first time on a large scale during the recent major attack on Berlin on August 23, when a total of 60 enemy bombers were shot down.

This great loss turned the British air offensive from Berlin objectives to that of Nurembesg and other western Germany areas. On these forays the enemy found out that other areas of the Reich also had large formations of night fighters available with the result that further 60 enemy planes were shot down during one night over Nuremberg alone.

The second enemy attack against Berlin on August 31 resulted in an unprecedented success of the German anti-aircraft defenses. Although only 51 enemy planes were shot down, this was only a medium sized formation and it was the first time that a major raid was beaten back with such a great proportionate loss that it may be said the raid was a complete failure.

On this occasion the British bomber squadrons were dispersed long before reaching their destination and only a fraction reached Berlin where they were so harassed by night fighters that concentrated bombings of the assigned areas were impossible. The best proof of the failure of this raid can be seen in the fact that not more than 20 persons were killed and only about 1,000 rendered homeless. The material damages were also relatively light.

On the other hand, the loss of 51 heavy bombers with a trained personnel of some 400 pilots constitutes a severe blow to the attacker.

It is stressed in official Berlin quarters that the successful repulse of this raid was not merely due to chance and that this defensive success was more important than the number of airplanes shot down.

It is further believed by these quarters that the British bomber command can no longer reckon on carrying out concentrated raids with comparatively small losses and that it will be necessary for the British air force to modify its methods employed thus far of concentrated bombing of assigned targets by large formations.

At the same time it is stressed that effective measures would be evolved for combating any new methods of attack.

Now that it has been proved possible to repulse night raids of strong formations, inflicting losses of 20 to 30 per cent upon the attackers and dispersing the attacking squadrons, it may be that the aerial warfare will completely change its style due to the unprofitableness on the part of the attacking party.

Odachi Visits Yokosuka

Governor Shigeru Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis visited Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, had lunch with him and from 1 p.m. visited the wounded and sick at the Yokosuka Naval Hospital.

Sent to Ceylon

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Powerful negroid units were dispatched to India and Ceylon, announced the government authorities in Kenya, British crown colony, according to a report from Nairobi.

MORE U.S. WOMEN WORKERS SEEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES

17,000,000 Now Employed, Showing Increase of 6,000,000 Since 1940

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—A Washington correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Allehanda" stated that the United States War Work Commission has reported that not less than 17,000,000 women are now working in American war industries, which represents an increase of more than 6,000,000 over the middle part of 1940. Women workers in 1942 numbered 14,000,000.

In the airplane industry the proportion between the working men and women last year was 10 to 1 and now it is 3 to 1.

In the shipbuilding industry the percentage of women workers increased, during the period of May 1942 to May 1943, from 2.2 per cent to 10.

U.S., BRITAIN LODGE VIGOROUS PROTEST

Envoys in Argentina Score Arrest of Power Plant Officials in Raid

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—The authorities of the British Foreign Office stated today that the United States and British Ambassadors in Argentina had lodged protests with the Argentine Government over the incident arising out of the arrest of the British president and American manager of a power company, an Anglo-American undertaking, in Buenos Aires, says a London dispatch.

Held in Custody

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 7.—Argentine police raided the head office of a power company, a joint American and British undertaking, in Buenos Aires on September 4 and arrested the American and British leaders of the company.

The action of the Argentine police has developed into an international question.

It was explained that the raid on the business office of the power company was in the course of an inquiry of the Argentine police into whether there was any foundation for the suspicion which had settled upon the company that it had done something quite irregular in connection with the question of the renewal of the power rights of the company in Tucuman Province.

Observers are agreed that the Argentine police was perfectly right in making the raid.

The arrested American and British leaders of the company were released the same day. They are under police custody in their homes.

Dispatches from overseas declared that the American and British Governments had protested to the Argentine Government over the incident. However, the Argentine Foreign Vice-Minister officially denied these reports today.

TO INSPECT CONDITIONS

The Imperial Assistance Association has decided to dispatch eight of its managing directors to various districts of Japan to collect reports on the actual conditions in wartime. Each of them will inspect the conditions in the district to which he is assigned for about one month. They are Baron Iwakusu Ida, Yoshihisa Kuzu, Shingoro Takaishi, Junichiro Kobayashi, Kiroku Oguchi, Takuo Godo, Ichiro Kiyose, and Zenjiro Horikiri.

BARBER SHOP
Yamato
Formerly YOUNG-KEN
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO……80 Sen
No Tip
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYERS RESTAURANT
TEL: (57) 1391

Pearls
Mikimoto Pearls & Jewelry
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO GINZA ST. IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE KOBE MOTOMACHI ST.

Office: …………1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ……………………SHOICHI KAWAMURA

JAPAN IS CHIEF FOE, AVER U.S. SENATORS

Solons Boast of 'Knocking Out Nippon' in Statement Made At Embassy in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—The United States regards Japan as her chief enemy, declared three United States Senators in an interview given today at the American Embassy in Chungking, according to the New York Times correspondent's dispatch from Chiang Kaishek's capital.

The three Senators were Richard B. Russell, Democrat from Georgia, Ralph O. Brewster, Republican from Maine, and James M. Mead, Democrat from New York, who are a part of a committee of five, making a two-month whirlwind tour of the American fronts.

Senator Russell said "The Germans got in the way so we could not get hold of the Japanese immediately." Senator Brewster declared: "The war against Japan will be entirely a naval show. To supply a huge navy out here, we must have two to three ships to their one."

Senator Brewster added: "Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden have given their assurances that Britain is going to fight in the Pacific but the American people will be 'never satisfied' at anything less than knocking out Japan even if they have to do it alone."

Senator Russell then declared that he did not realize the tremendous difficulties of the supply problem at Chungking until he saw the problem himself. He also stated that the reopening of the Burma Road might be possible but added: "There is no question that the road will never supply sufficient tonnage. We must open a port on the East coast."

NAVAL HEROES' FUNERAL

Solemn Rites Are Held at Sasebo Memorial Hall

Joint funeral services for Captain Hidezumi Takeishi and other naval heroes, who died a gallant death in this war of annihilating America and Britain, were solemnized at the Saseho Naval Memorial Hall under the sponsorship of the Saseho Naval Station, reports Domei. The function was attended by family members of the war dead, Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, member of the Supreme Military Council, on behalf of the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, and about 1,000 representatives of the Government officials and people.

PORCELAIN AND GLASS WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
CLOSED ON MONDAYS
5, 3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Nihombashi 24-0419, 0891, 0892

ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso—National-Park
Schönster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

HAMAMURA, JOURNALIST, PASSES AWAY IN DAIREN

Founded First English Daily in Manchoukuo Backed by Late Count Shimpei Goto

Zenkichi Hamamura, founder of the only English-language daily in Manchoukuo, died at his Dairen home last Monday. He was 75 years old.

It was in 1909 that the late Mr. Hamamura started his English daily under the support of the late Count Shimpei Goto, the first president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, at Dairen and continued to be its president and editor for many years until his paper was taken over by the Army authorities on the spot and moved to Hsinking.

During the early days of his journalistic activity in Dairen, he was editorially assisted by many contemporary young journalists who are now connected in the same business in Tokyo and various parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mankichi Maruyama and Mock Joya, both on the editorial staff of The Nippon Times, are among these who worked with the late Mr. Hamamura in Dairen.

BANK OF TAIWAN REPAYS DEPOSITORS IN CELEBES

Handle Accounts in 3 Enemy Banks—Administration to Extend Repayment to S. Borneo

Domei

MACASSAR, September 7.—Repayment to depositors of three enemy banks; namely De Javasche Bank, Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank and the Nederlandsch Indische Escompte Maatschappij by the Bank of Taiwan is being made satisfactorily.

Japanese as well as Chinese and Indonesians were deeply moved by the considerate measures taken by the authorities. It is understood that nearly all of the depositors are applying for the transfer of their accounts to the Bank of Taiwan.

Following the first repayment to the people of South Celebes, repayment to the people of North Celebes and South Borneo will be made by the Japanese administration authorities.

Naval Heroes Announced

The Yokosuka Naval Station under date of September 9 announced the names of naval officers and men, who gallantly died in action in the War of Greater East Asia. Among the honored dead were Rear-Admiral Shozo Wada, Captain Kurio Hibashi, Lieutenant-Commander Takeji Yamashita and others.

FOE'S DEFEATS SEEN IN PICKING NEW CHIEF

Appointment of Mountbatten in East Asia Due to Failure in Beating Japan

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, which is one of the tangible results of the Quebec Conference, shows the Anti-Axis Powers now realize the failure of their fighting methods against Japan, Dr. Adolf Halfeld comments today in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

He declares that above all President Franklin Roosevelt is facing a domestic political situation which forces him to take action against the Japanese.

In 1940, Roosevelt betrayed the masses of the United States by pledging all material aid to Britain, in order to keep the British above water. Having underestimated the Japanese, he was caught by the Pearl Harbor debacle at the time he had promised that United States forces will fight in Europe without paying sufficient attention to the American defenses in the Pacific area.

Dr. Halfeld adds that at Quebec, Roosevelt apparently compelled Prime Minister Winston Churchill to accept a greater share of the burden in connection with the Pacific warfare. This development shows the United States alone is unable to force a decision in East Asia.

He says it still remains to be seen whether Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in East Asia, and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the South Pacific are to be subordinated under Mountbatten. Likewise Mountbatten's operative task is still not clear, he continues, although the contemplated increase in the British naval activity in East Asia will doubtless result in additional freedom of action gained from events in the Mediterranean.

"The bulk of the British sea power had been tied down in the Mediterranean Sea, but since the area now constitutes less of danger after the conquests of Tunisia and Sicily, the British can afford to regroup its forces in favor of the Indian Ocean," Dr. Halfeld asserts, "For this reason, it would be no surprise if the focal point of worldwide war should shift to the very gates of India."

Records Bought & Sold
Tel. Kanda 25-2445
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA

NITTO BLACK TEA
NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.

LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF PAPER IN F.I.C. PLANNED

Two Nippon Concerns Constructing Mills—More Than Domestic Needs Will Be Met

Domei

HANOI, September 7.—In order to achieve self-sufficiency in paper, French Indo-China will shortly commence production of paper on a large scale with the assistance of Japanese experts and equipment.

Hitherto, the domestic output of paper, exclusively produced by the Indo-China Paper Manufacturing Company which is the only paper manufacturer in the country, has been sufficient to meet only one-tenth of the total domestic requirement, with the result that a large quantity of paper was imported from Japan.

In pursuance of the policy to place the paper industry on a large-scale basis, two Japanese paper manufacturing companies commenced construction of paper mills in this country.

One of these companies will operate the mill in Southern F.I.C. where lumber for pulp is abundant. The other company will operate in Northern F.I.C. producing pulp from straw and bamboo growth in the Tonking district by a special process which does not require the use of caustic soda.

Both companies are laying plans to produce paper sufficient not only for domestic requirement but also for export to other countries in the Southern Regions.

Java Party Busy

The Java Inspection Party, numbering 20, called at the Metropolitan Police Board Wednesday and was welcomed by Chief of Metropolitan Police Yoshitomo Susukida. Later, the party visited the Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

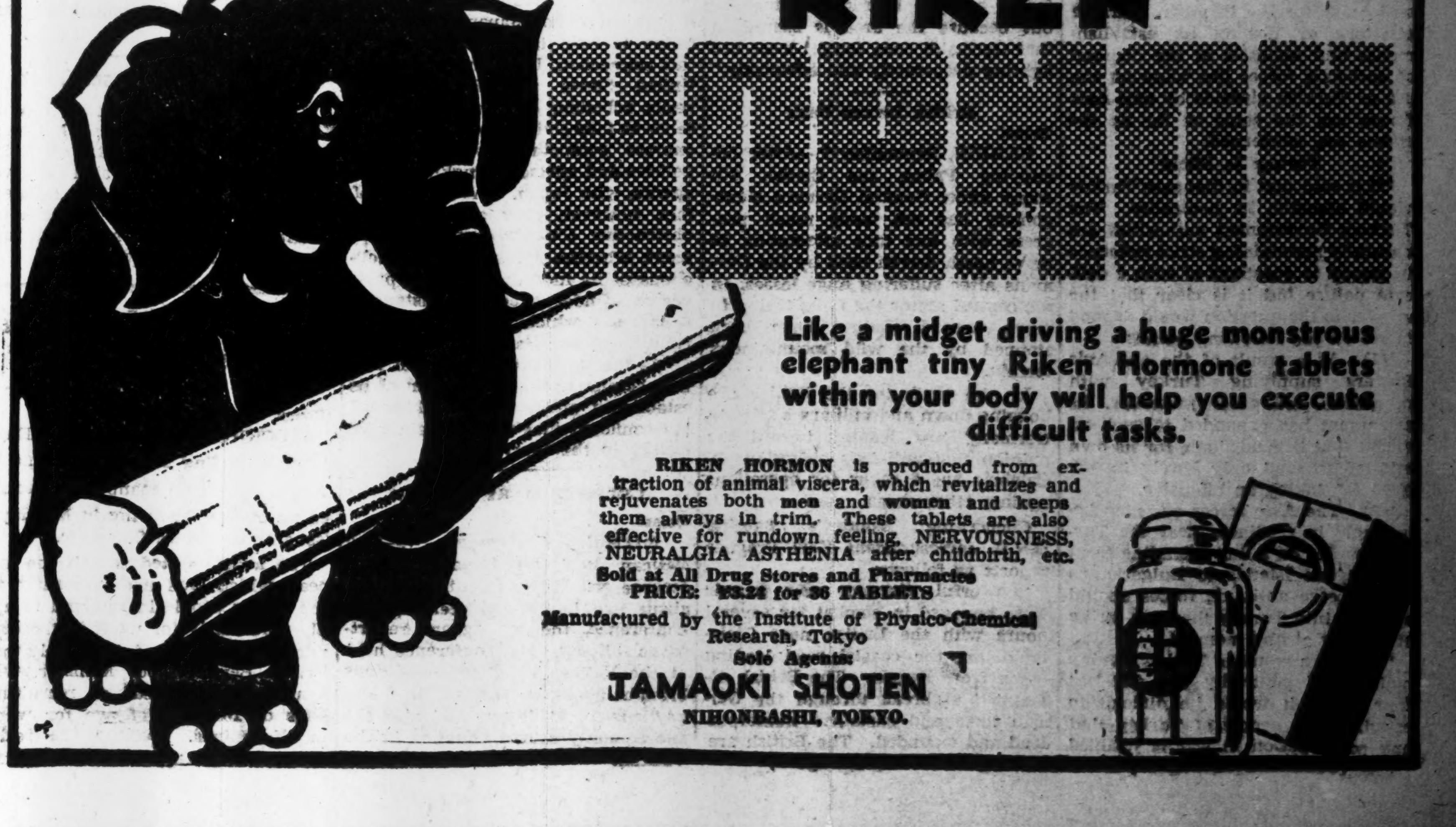
Visits Aviation School

The Thai Military Mission en route to Osaka, on Tuesday visited the Army Aviation School at Akeno and observed intense student maneuvers. In the afternoon, the party proceeded to the Grand Ise Shrines and after paying due respects they revisited the Aviation School.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—Modern equipment
No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

Silberfuchs
FARM
TAKIZAWA (IWATE-KEN)
Rudolf Voll
TOKYO
Fell-Import u. Export
Tel.: (55) Tsukiji 1200-1685-0318
Tokyo Central P.O. Box 486



RIKEN HORMON

Like a midget driving a huge monstrous elephant tiny Riken Hormone tablets within your body will help you execute difficult tasks.

RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women and keeps them always in trim. These tablets are also effective for rundown feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.

Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS

Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER OF OSAKA GETS HEAD

Seki of Toyo Spinning Company Elected President of New Trade Organization

Keizo Seki, vice-president of the Toyo Spinning Company, Osaka, was unanimously elected to the presidency of the newly-instituted Osaka Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies at its inaugural ceremony on September 6. He has assumed his new post on the sanction of the Commerce and Industry Minister.

Over 3,000 delegates representing 11,000 members of the association and a large number of dignitaries including Governor Kakichi Kawarada of the Osaka Prefectural Government, Mayor Muneji Sakama of Osaka, General Ushiroku of the Central Japan Defense Headquarters and many other notables were present at the ceremony.

Following the opening address delivered by Dr. Yasushi Kataoka, president of the former Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the organizing committee of the new association reported on the development of the state of affairs, which necessitated the dissolutions of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the establishment of the Osaka Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies to meet the requirements of the times. Then, on the recommendation of the committee and with the unanimous approval of the delegates present, Mr. Seki took the chair of president of the new association and delivered an address.

Graduating from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1907, Mr. Seki entered the Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha, formerly known as the Osaka Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha. In 1918, he went to Europe for inspection of the cotton industry in the various countries there. He was dispatched to Brazil as the Japanese Economic Envoy in 1934, and on his way home he attended the Japan-Egypt Trade Conference held in Cairo. Besides being the vice-president of the Toyo Boseki K. K. he is now director of the following leading public organizations and economic bodies:

Nippon Economic Federation, Latin America Chuokai, Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, Osaka Economic Co-Prosperity Association, Japan-Brazil Society, Japan Trade Development Association, Osaka Nippon-Manchoukuo Society, Osaka Industrialists' Association, Nippon-Manchoukuo Enterprise Co., Toyo Tyre Industry Co., Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Nichinan Sangyo K.K., Japan-Brazil Cotton Trading Co., Toyo Senshoku Kabushiki Kaisha, etc.

Foe Attempts To Dismember Reich Morale

(Continued from Page 1)

old tactics of internal disturbance.

The fact that the anti-Axis air raids, which used to be aimed at the destruction of Germany's industrial centers, have changed to those aimed at the blind-bombing of non-combatants, as in the case of Hamburg, is clear evidence of such a change in policy.

It is also significant that in bombing German areas the enemy has come to drop propaganda handbills. A handbill recently dropped in Berlin had on one side a photograph of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler shaking hands with Il Duce Mussolini. Over the head of Signor Mussolini, a huge red X was placed and the caption said that he was the first man "out." On the other side, the big headline of a Cologne newspaper: "Time Is With Us" was parodied and the successes secured by the anti-Axis forces since the battle of El Alamein in Africa in November, 1942 until the Sicilian campaign and the retirement of Benito Mussolini as Premier of Italy were blatantly listed, suggesting that it was futile for the German people to carry on a long war.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has also become extremely active. Its German broadcasts alone are being separately addressed to the Reich army, women, workers, youth, Catholics, Protestants and former Austrians. The British have even added a "voiceless" radio station from which seditious propaganda is being broadcast for hours each day. They are using about the same wave-lengths as the Reich broadcasts and inserting news of war prisoners so that their families in Germany might listen in with interest.

5th Columnists Active

It is also conceivable that Fifth Columnist activities have been instituted among the 12,000,000 foreign workers in Germany and German-occupied areas through agents cunningly smuggled in among them.

Against these anti-Axis operations, Minister Goebbels has personally taken the field in a counter-offensive since early this year. He has pointed out that among the many Germans not every person is immune from such enemy influence and that the Reich Government has undertaken to mete out strict penalties against such unpatriotic Germans. The recent appointment of Heinrich Himmler, former chief of the Gestapo, as Reich and Prussian Home Minister has visibly strengthened the home front.

Kansai Leader

Keizo Seki

CHUNGKING AUTHORITIES HIT BY BLACK DEALINGS

Press Clamoring for Government Action as Public Morale Is Low

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—Chungking authorities are greatly puzzled as how to check profiteering and black marketing which are being carried on deep in the war zones, and how to stop the demand for action by the press, say reports from Chungking today.

According to the Sao Tang Pao, a Chungking newspaper, public opinion is strongly demanding that stricter regulations be promulgated and enforced as soon as possible to eradicate these deplorable dealings. The paper went on to say: "With 'labor regulations,' 'youth regulations,' and numerous other types of control in force throughout the year, it is absolutely urgent that 'merchant regulations' also be put into effect.

Through such measures, merchants must be made to realize their place in society, and subsequently be made to have regard and respect for business ethics. Particularly at this juncture when the morale of the people is at a low ebb. Evils of profiteering must be uprooted."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 6

Strong Soviet attacks in the Donetz Basin, in the area of Kharkov as well as southwest and west of Vyazma, are continuing with unabated vigor. The Luftwaffe effectively supported the heavy defense fighting of the formations of the army, shooting down 166 Soviet aircraft between September 2 and 5.

The enemy yesterday lost altogether 235 Soviet tanks on the Eastern Front.

On the Calabrian Peninsula the landed British forces only hesitatingly advanced against the weak German-Italian forces. Combats occurred only in a few places.

Last night enemy bomber formations carried out terror attacks against the cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. The population suffered losses. In the central districts of the towns considerable destructions were caused chiefly due to extensive conflagrations. Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 37 attacking bombers, according to reports available so far.

INDEPENDENT BURMA SHOWS RAPID RISE

National Structure Consolidated Within One Month After Attaining Freedom

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON.—Within the span of one month of the realization of its long-dreamed of independence, Burma has made remarkable strides toward the establishment of a wartime structure, politically and economically as well as industrially. The 16,000,000 Burmese, in one united body, are exerting their utmost for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Since Burma's rejuvenation one month ago, adequate measures have been taken for a steady march to progress. War was declared on its own initiative on the United States and Britain. All available resources and the concentrated energy of the country are focused on the one and only aim—the consummation of the current war.

National structure was consolidated with the installation of the Cabinet, under the leadership of the Head of State and Prime Minister, Dr. Ba Maw, and including Vice-Prime Minister Thakin Mya and fifteen other ministers, while 20 other prominent men were installed Privy Councillors. The local administrative organs which were active under the Thakin Party have now been further strengthened for the successful operation of administrative activities in local districts. With the slogan of "One blood, one voice and one leader," the Burmese are united as one under the capable leadership of the Head of State, while the Dobama Sinyetha movement has been accorded further political privileges. The discord which had existed for many years between the Burmese and the Karens was forgotten in the face of national unity. Another conspicuous measure was the declaration of maintenance of cordial relations with the Indians both in and outside Burma.

In connection with Burma's relations with other nations, it is worthy of note that immediately upon the declaration of independence, its new status was recognized by nine countries and warmly greeted by many others, attesting to the striking leap made by Burma in the eyes of the world. Shortly after the recognition of its independence, it appointed Thein Maung, one of the most influential men in Burma today, as the first ambassador to Japan, and other capable diplomats were dispatched to Manchoukuo, to the National Government of China and to other countries, thus assuring the nation's place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the economic sphere, national financial stability and self-sufficiency of the people are regarded as the main issues. To take care of the former, Government revenue is to be augmented by increasing income-tax and land-tax as well as by the issuance of Government bonds. Desiring to establish a new currency system and a smooth banking system, the founding of a national central bank is under way through the efforts of the preparatory committee headed by Finance Minister Thein Maung. The new budget for the coming fiscal year, beginning from August till March next year, will include an ample budget for national defense, engineering, police administration, education, sanitation and so on, all attesting to the stability of the newly established economic policy of the Government.

In the industrial sphere, in accordance with the self-sufficiency policy, the increased production of grain is greatly encouraged, while plans for the storing of rice, control of the rice market, bolstering of labor and granting of government subsidies are under consideration. Taking advantage of the farmer's slack season, the development of light industry, particularly that of textile, is strongly encouraged. Not only are agricultural and industrial enterprises being enhanced, but mining and lumber industries as well are being steadily developed under the guidance, and with the cooperation of Japan.

The striking progress in all fields must be ascribed to the burning patriotism of the Burmese who are offering their services most willingly. The call of the Burmese Government for the utmost effort on the part of the people for the successful prosecution of the war is being responded to with a will. In this connection, the founding of the Central Labor Committee and the recent improvements in the organization and operation of the Labor Service Corps merit special attention, with much expected of their future activities.

Japan-U.S. Controversy During Meiji Era Over Minamitorishima Isle Is Recalled

Minamitorishima Island which was lately attacked by American mobile units was the focus of a controversy between Japan and the United States even during the Meiji Era. Japan, forestalling America's ambition, dispatched its cruiser, Kasagi, and successfully negotiated with the American invaders, making the latter recognize the island as Japanese territory, declares the Chubu Nippon Shimbun.

"I went to Minamitorishima Island in 1902 aboard the Kasagi and after some negotiations the island was formally recognized as belonging to Japan," stated Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, 78, who is now convalescing at his villa in Karuizawa. Viscount Ishii who was then a young diplomat, recalling his parleys with the Americans, further remarked, "In spite of the fact that the island was proclaimed as Japanese territory in 1898, the Americans landed on it and started exploiting it by growing coconut trees, taking rock phosphate and gathering bird-feather. It was natural that controversies concerning private industrial enterprises between the Japanese residents and the American invaders were intensified. Then, being charged with the mission of settling the question, I was dispatched to the island and after some negotiations the island was formally recognized as Japanese territory.

"The persistent ambition of America in East Asia," he continued, "was obvious even as early as in the Meiji Era. Minamitorishima Island is full of coral reefs. It is situated some 1,000 kilometers east of Ogasawara Island, and is some 13 kilometers in circumference. It is an important watch-out base in the Pacific for Japan. There is no doubt that the Americans who are scheming to attack Japan's mainland will repeat their rounds to the island. We, the Japanese, fully realizing how our pioneers labored there and how it was formally acquired as Japanese territory after the diplomatic parley, must guard the island at any cost."

Early Japanese Pioneers

Spurred by adventurous spirit some Japanese pioneers set their feet on Minamitorishima Island during the early part of the Meiji Era. As early as 1883, in the month of November, the late Tsunetaro Nobuoka, a crew member aboard a British ship, arrived at the island for the first time. Again, in December 1896 Shinroku Mizutani, head of the South Seas Section of the Tokyo Birds and Animals Association landed on the island.

The late Shigetaka Shiga who was a well-known geologist is reported to have influenced the Japanese Government and induced it to announce Minamitorishima Island as Japanese territory, thus forestalling America's ambition. This fact was lately revealed by Washio Nakabayashi, Director of the Okazaki Municipal Library. While Mr. Nakabayashi was investigating the works of the late Mr. Shiga in connection with the island, he came upon the fact that the island was first discovered by an American missionary named Marcus and that the late Mr. Nobuoka, Mr. Mizutani, and later First-Lieutenant Shunzo Kobayashi visited the island in succession. In July 1898 the late Mr. Shiga landed on the island. It was further revealed that Rosehill, captain of the American ship, Julia A. Wallence, under the order of the American Government to occupy the island arrived there. Thereupon, the Japanese Government, not being able to tolerate the American machination finally dispatched, the Kasagi which was boarded by Sub-Lieutenant Hidetaro Makimoto and 16 others. After the successful parley, the party erected a tower, thus firmly demonstrating that the island belonged to Japan.

DOIHARA APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF RITES

Commander of Eastern Army To Officiate at Yasukuni Shrine Festival

General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army, on Wednesday was appointed chairman of the Extraordinary Autumnal Grand Festival Committee of the Yasukuni Shrine for 1943, it was officially announced the same day. Simultaneously, the names of 23 Army and eight Navy members of the Committee under General Doihara were announced.

Upon his appointment to this important post, General Doihara respectfully made a statement to the following effect at the War Minister's official residence:

"It is with awe and trepidation that I have been appointed chairman of the Grand Festival Committee at a time when the fourth festival of the Yasukuni Shrine after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is to be held in the midst of a series of furious combats. I am firmly resolved to fulfill my great responsibility in purification and sincerity.

"The souls of about 20,000 fallen heroes will be deified in the coming enshrinement ceremony. These heroes sacrificed their lives for the State in gallant fightings in the Manchurian Incident, China Affair, and during the early period of the War of Greater East Asia.

"About 40,000 family members of the honorable war dead are expected to attend the coming ceremony and most of them are old and young, mainly women. I earnestly hope that these family members could attend the ceremony without a hitch through support and cooperation of all."

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all
Our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu,
TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays every month.

The ORIENTAL ECONOMIST
ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDITION
A Monthly Survey of Economic and Political Conditions in Nippon and Eastern Asia. Compiled and Edited by the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Ltd. Publishers of Nippon's Largest and Oldest Established Journal Devoted to Practical Economics and Finance.
SEPTEMBER 1943
Feature Articles:
Shanghai Reconstruction Now Under Way
Rice Growth Offers Favorable Outlook
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Ideal and Chungking
Anglo-American Comradeship
War and Clothing
Uchihara Farmers Training Institute
Prices in United States
Prices in United States
Industrial Readjustment, Yoji Minobe
New Trend of Stock Market
Business Results of Five Big Banks
Prospects of Autumn Cocoons
PRICE: ¥1.00 Subscription: 1 year . . . ¥12.00
In Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, ¥13.50 in other foreign countries
On sale at Maruzen, Kyobunkan, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi Book Dept., Imperial Hotel. (Takahashi Book Stall), Other Principal Book Stores and News Stands.
Write for your specimen copy.
TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPOSHA
2 Sanchome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo
Tel. 24-0081-3, 2785, 4810.

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza
(57) 1250, 5653

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
(3460)

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1069 Ginza

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.
PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku Tokyo
BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) . . ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho,
Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2 1-chome Marunouchi
Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office.)
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
Frencr-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon,
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Burunei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

MAN cook, Japanese, competent and experienced, honest and reliable, speaks and writes English, references. Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

WANTED to rent in Karuizawa. Small house for one year. Apply Antonsen, 1413, Karuizawa (Danish).

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

CANADIAN Fleet Foot tennis shoes, ¥50, size 12, unworn. Owner prefers, however, exchange with size 10 tennis shoes. Box 180, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED (Canadian) dining table with 8 chairs; German gas range with oven. No dealers. For particulars inquire Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Miscellaneous

GERMAN lady with typewriter executes typewriting neatly. Also English-German translations done carefully. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Translation

TRANSLATIONS: Excellent and most authoritative translators in English, French and other languages; prompt and reliable. Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady gives German and English private lessons to beginners, also conversation. Berlin and London standard pronunciation. Once a week one hour. fee ¥10 monthly; twice double. Early reservation solicited. For particulars call personally Miss Schwersenz (German), 3-6, Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

JAPANESE lessons given at students' house, by an experienced teacher. Unique system. Apply to Furusawa, Tel. Kayabacho 66-3756.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-8 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukibayashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3658, 2663.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese language.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-[illegible]

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工芸品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Ichome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥23.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1943

Self-Rule for Java

The decree issued a few days ago for the establishment of a Central Administrative Council and a number of provincial and municipal councils in Java brings to practical fulfilment the earlier promise by Japan of a vital extension of self-government to the Indonesians. Most significant is the fact that these councils are to be composed exclusively of Indonesians, no Japanese being permitted to hold membership. Significant also is the fact that even Indonesian civil officials are to be excluded, the membership to be composed entirely of non-officials. These provisions will ensure that the men who are selected to serve on these councils will represent most directly and completely the interests of the masses of the Indonesian population.

The organization of these councils, both central and regional, present a notable contrast with the half-hearted measures instituted by the former Dutch rulers. Under the old regime, after centuries of absolutist rule, a deceptive system of consultative councils was belatedly set up in deference to the demands of the people. However, these councils were dominated by Dutch officials who held the key positions, while even a large proportion of the native members were hand-picked from among tractable government employees. Obviously the so-called system of representation which prevailed under the old regime was never intended to extend influence or responsibility to the Indonesian people but was merely a devise to deceive them of the arbitrary character of the Dutch tyranny.

In contrast, the measures which are being instituted by Japan show that every means is being taken to give the Indonesian population the opportunity to express their own views and wishes with respect to the government. Furthermore, through the policy of appointing capable Indonesians to high positions in the administration, the native population is being encouraged to assume responsibility for their own government. More has been done for the permanent welfare of the Indonesians within the less than two years of Japanese administration than in all the centuries of Dutch rule, and that despite the fact a war of unprecedented magnitude is still raging in full fury. It only goes to show how fundamentally different is Japan's policy of building up a strong and prosperous Asia for the Asiatics from the policy of the European and American imperialists whose only interest in Asia was for their own profit.

Java is not the only region which reveals the true nature of Japan's benevolence and helpfulness to fellow Asiatic countries. The signing of the constitution for the New Philippines which will shortly attain full independence and the convening of a Special General Assembly to ratify that constitution, events of the past day or two which have not yet faded from the headlines, the inauguration of the new independent Government of Burma last month, and other comparable developments within the recent past all illustrate how Japan is making possible the dawn of a new era throughout Greater East Asia.

Trouble in Palestine

An armed clash between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine is again imminent, according to reports from the News Chronicle correspondent at Cairo a few days ago. Not only does civil war threaten to break out at any moment, but the Arabs are even reported to be prepared to turn their rifles against British authority if the government will not accede immediately to their wishes.

The chronic crisis which besets Palestine offers an instructive illustration of the fundamentally perfidious character of British imperialistic policy. At the time of the last World War, in order to gain the support and sympathy of the Jews throughout the world, the British Government promised to aid the Zionist movement. Accordingly, thousands of Jews were brought in to set up a Jewish state in Palestine despite the fact that the country had been populated for centuries by the Arabs. At the same time, the British Government, through the machinations of such agents provocateurs as the now almost legendary Lawrence of Arabia, stirred up the Arabs against the Turks with the promise of complete independence for the Arabs after the war. This absolute incompatibility of Britain's promises to the Jews and to the Arabs lies at the root of the problem of Palestine.

Not only did the British show no scruples about making contradictory and impossible promises to the Jews and to the Arabs in order to utilize them during the last World War, but the British have continued to utilize the resulting conflict between these two peoples to entrench their own military hold over this unhappy land. By extending undue aid to the Jewish minority and setting them against the long-established Arab population, the British have kept Palestine in a turmoil which furnishes them with a pretext for withholding the freedom which they had promised to the Arabs.

Nowhere is Britain's policy of "divide and rule" better exemplified than in the arrangement set forth in the White Paper of 1939 which provides for the establishment of a joint Arab-Jewish state under British control in Palestine. Under such an arrangement, the British can be sure of a permanent continuation of civil disorders, particularly as the British have seen to it that the militant Jewish minority is provided with a well-equipped private army to goad the Arab majority. A crisis is furthermore bound to come in 1944 when, in accordance with the provisions of the White Paper, further Jewish immigration into Palestine will become contingent upon Arab consent. Naturally the Arabs will be in no mood to give consent to an immigration which will rob them of their own country, while at the same time the determined Jewish minority is bound to resist at all costs the curtailment of an immigration which supplies it with ever increasing strength. Civil war is therefore brewing, and serious trouble is bound to break out in the spring of next year.

False promises, impossible conditions, incitation of minorities against majorities, "divide and rule"—these are the characteristics of British imperialism everywhere. In Palestine or India, in Iraq, Iran, or Egypt, it is the same. There can be no peace until British imperialism is swept out from all over the world as it has already been swept out of East Asia.

Love of Cleanliness

The (Japanese) people have an innate love of purity and cleanliness which constitutes the life of Shinto, their indigenous religion. These characteristics are shown in their dress and habitations, and have found expression in their morals, in their love of purity of life and fair play. They have a love of simple and natural surroundings. Their love of purity seems to have been refined by the beautiful environment in which they live. The people have always detested things that were unclean, and their ancestors have even considered uncleanliness the same as sin against the gods. That which is refreshing to the mind they thought refined and graceful; contrary things were considered as mean and ugly. Even a common laborer today would not think of retiring for the night without taking his daily bath.—(With permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai. From Dr. Jiro Harada's "A Glimpse of Japanese Ideals.")

A Year Ago Today

September 9, 1942

The British Admiralty has announced that the Royal Navy has lost one-third of the total number of warships in the British navy during the three years of war ending in August of this year. "If Japan continues its victories, the Union of South Africa will be put in a most precarious position," is the view held by the Union of South Africa, "for the danger from Japan is no idle dream but a very real fact."

* * *

Commenting on President Roosevelt's demand to Congress to confer dictatorial powers on him, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular interview with foreign correspondents today, declared that the American President is following the course to tyrannical dictatorship, and that it is no wonder that many Congress leaders are expressing their deepest indignation against the Presidential intimidation.

* * *

Indian masses are vigorously continuing their anti-British resistance with riots breaking out in nine different places in India. There has been no change in the Indian situation since last week, which is proof that conditions have not taken a turn for the better. In Bombay today, exactly one month since Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned, Indian patriots staged a mass demonstration in defiance of warnings by the police.

* * *

The anti-Axis nations now control 70 per cent of the world's production of oil, but the war has cut some of their main oil supply lines between the Middle East and England, through the Mediterranean and between Australia and the East Indies. Between Batavia and Melbourne, oil tankers used to make a dozen round-trips a year, but today Australian tankers can manage only five round-trips a year to Abadan, in the Persian Gulf, or to California. Due to the intensification of Axis submarine activities, the anti-Axis nations are facing serious shipping difficulties and may starve for oil amidst an abundance of petroleum if the shipping problem is not solved at once, it is admitted by the London press.

ASIA'S BILLION RALLY UNDER BANNER OF PAN-ORIENTALISM

Balance of Power Policy to Be Barred From Continent—All Nations to Live in Peace and Harmony

By KIYO SUE INUI
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

The League of Nations was organized not as a machinery to enforce international peace and tranquillity, but as an organ principally empowered to settle disputes among Europe nations.

The attitude taken up by the League in respect of the Manchurian incident clearly suggested that it was operating, firstly, to facilitate the continued Western domination of the East, and secondly, as a mouthpiece of Britain and America, though the latter was a non-member. Prior to the rise of National Socialism in Germany and the conclusion of the Rome-Berlin entente, the League fabric to some extent acted as a collective security institution for Europe. But the moment the coalition between National Socialism and Fascism was accomplished, it degenerated into a political organization of Britain, its partners and the United States.

On the other hand, it studiously refrained from discussing any question relative to the separation of Occidental domination from the sphere of the Orient. It adopted a resolution against Japan bearing on the Manchurian issue chiefly to satisfy the demand made by London and Washington. Japan resenting such a League move withdrew from it, while other Asiatic nations, which have all along regarded the League as a purely European machinery, became firmly convinced of its non-Asiatic character. Then its maneuver under the instigation of Britain and the United States to deny Italy and Germany the freedom of action in their own affairs negatived its importance as a peace-enforcing organ for Europe. Naturally, it became ineffective and lost its value altogether when Germany and Italy sponsored the movement for a new European order.

League Failed

If the League had acted impartially in scrutinizing the Manchurian issue and if it had accommodated the aspirations of Germany and Italy, there is every reason to believe that the present Axis-"Democracy" war would not have taken place, for the League would have by this time developed into a genuine peace organization of both the East and the West. But as the League became the mouthpiece of London and Washington, it is no wonder that it failed to be of any use either to Asia or to Europe to settle disputes impartially.

Until the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, Britain and America had not been taking concentrated interest in pan-Asianism. The strong nationalist movement which raged earlier in India only made Britain change its tactics in dealing with the Indian people. But the Manchurian incident and the subsequent founding of the State of Manchoukuo served as an eye-opener to both London and Washington.

About this time, too, India carried out another nationalist agitation against Britain. Though the nationalist agitation in India had no relation with Japan's movement for settling East Asiatic affairs without the intervention of third Powers, both of them nonetheless suggested that pan-Asianism was developing at a rapid pace.

The United States and Britain supported the so-called contention of China respecting the Manchurian imbroglio not so much to permit that country to exercise its legitimate diplomatic and sovereign rights, but more for using China against Japan, so that they could push forward their a couvert schemes of East Asiatic exploitation. It is, indeed, regrettable that they succeeded in executing the majority of their schemes, embarrassing Japan to no extent.

U.S. Precipitates War

It is only when the present reformed Nanking Government was set up that they found in China a new force resolved to secure Sino-Japanese collaboration and elimination of the Anglo-American intrusion. In order to enfeeble this force, they carried out various political, economic and diplomatic actions against Japan, ultimately precipitating the outbreak of the current war in Greater East Asia. As far as Japan is concerned, it is waging the war as a measure of self-defense and to assist China and the southern nations to regain their proper places in the comity of nations, thereby drawing a new curve of pan-Asianism with East Asia as the starting point.

Being an Asiatic nation, Japan firmly believes in the ideal of pan-Asianism. In fact, its present activity in East Asia depicts in practical shape its faith in the idea of Asia for the Asiatics. Japan, in promoting the doctrine of Asiatic homogeneity, is not entertaining in the least any motive of playing one country against the other. Britain which has successfully pursued the policy of pitting one Asiatic country against the other, is now placed in a predicament with the growing tendency for European unity on the one hand and the aspiration for Oriental harmony on the other.

The United States, the new-comer in the field of balance of power policy, too, is faced with the same difficulty as Britain. Japan, which has suffered a great deal in the recent past from the balance of power policy of the Anglo-American nations, is firm in its stand that so far as the sphere of Greater East Asia is concerned such a policy should never be allowed to take root, and at the same time hopes that the Asiatic countries outside this sphere would implement identical steps for the common cause of pan-Orientalism.

Incompatible Ideology

It is well known that Japan regards Communism as incompatible with its national ideology. Just as the United States felt misgivings about the spread of the European monarchial system to the Western Hemisphere, Japan in Communism sees a silent menace to it and other countries of East Asia. It, therefore, includes in its scope of pan-Asianism the question of defense against Communism.

The Sino-Japanese turmoils which occurred in the past two decades can be traced to a great extent to Communistic activities. When in 1936 Chiang Kai-shek was imprisoned by Chinese Communists at Sian, he had to procure his release by promising the initiation of a show-down against Japan. Earlier, the State of Manchoukuo was established to eliminate the incursions of Communism. At present, Tokyo, Nanking and Hsinking have formed a joint front against Communism with a view to insuring common security and advancement.

Hence, it is explicit that pan-Asianism as it would operate in East Asia would always resort to needful steps to combat the menace of Communism. In this connection, it must be understood that the allusion to Communism does not in any way signify reference to the Soviet Union. Side by side with opposition to Communism, it is essential that action should be taken against Anglo-American liberalism, which seems to have been ingrained in the soil of Asia. Japan has already liquidated appreciably Anglo-American liberalism from East Asia and the southern countries to accelerate the potential appearance of pan-Asianism in this part of the world. Concurrently, several distant Asiatic countries are trying their utmost to overthrow liberalism in order to find salvation in their own way of living.

Theory of Pan-Orientalism

In Japan, the doctrine of pan-Orientalism has passed through a number of stages. Throughout the feudal age ending in the Tokugawa period, its scope was extremely limited. It was only when Japan came out victorious in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 that the doctrine received the serious attention of the then visionary leaders of the nation, and yet it remained a theoretical ideal until the commencement of the Manchurian incident, when, under the impact of a new national reawakening, it germinated as a practical proposition. This germination, however, failed to yield any tangible result up to the first phase of the China Affair.

Thereafter, with the clarification of the significance of the China affair, it took the form of "reconstruction of East Asia," finally blossoming into "new order for East Asia." At this stage, the pan-Oriental sentiment of Japan became remarkably virile, and so when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, this country at once started exercising its influence to regenerate pan-Asianism in this section of the Orient. It openly intimated to other Asiatic countries that it has taken up arms to contribute its share in the consummation of Pan-Oriental understanding. The assistance it is giving to the Philippines to regain their autonomy, the sympathy it is showing for the cause of Indian independence, the harmonious relations it has established with the Nanking Governments unequivocally disclose its genuine willingness to tender its best service to the attainment of the goal of Asiatic resurgence.

Proof of Our Sincerity

The way Japan has so far helped Manchoukuo to consolidate its national status and the manner in which it is assisting the Nanking Government to regain complete economic and political sovereignty are certainly standing proofs that what Japan wants is the cooperation of East Asia in mutual economic and political matters and not the entrenchment of the so-called Japanese domination. The surrender of concessional and extraterritorial rights and various other Sino-Japanese economic adjustments that have been concluded of late give their own interpretation of the sincerity of this country.

In addition, the good intention of Japan is clearly reflected in the facilities it is giving to speed up the formation of autonomous administrations in the Philippines. If the facts of history are quoted, it will be seen that the Anglo-American policy of obstructing the legitimate economic expansion of Japan in its continguous territories, besides the discriminatory measures they adopted in restricting the commerce and emigration of this country to their spheres, gave it no other choice but to look to the markets of East Asia to maintain its economic subsistence. In spite of their "have" status, Britain and America deliberately decided on a policy of keeping Japan in a perpetual "have-not" state. The projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is being constructed for mutual safety and prosperity, as well as for stabilizing the future evolution of East Asianism on a durable foundation.

The latest evolution in East Asiatic life has spurred the ascendancy of pan-Asianism. The conception of co-prosperity sphere is not only based on the ideal of Asiatic homogeneity, but also on the high moral principles of the Orient, which enjoy the practise of common liberty, common prosperity and fraternity. In a broader sense it includes the welfare of humanity at large.

In these circumstances, it would be more than a wishful opinion to express self-centered views on the envisaged co-prosperity sphere. It is being organized by the joint efforts of all the countries of Greater East Asia, primarily, to protect regional integrity nurturing pan-Asianism, and secondarily, to make it a worthy component unit of the world relative to international commerce, trade and intercourse. Because the conception of co-prosperity sphere has the common doctrine of pan-Asianism as its leit-motif, it is bound to give prominence to the Oriental way of doing things, thereby re-exposing the creative merit of Asia, which has long been locked up in the political strongroom of Anglo-American liberalism. Pan-Asianism is now giving a colourful display in East Asia, for this part of the Orient, by substantially demolishing Anglo-American domination, has marched nearer to the goal of Asia for the Asiatics.

Mayor Chen Kung-po

Mayor Chen Kung-po was born in Kwangtung Province in 1890 and prepared himself for a juridical career by attending first the Canton Law College, attending later the National University at Peking, where he also took courses in philosophy. At a later stage the Mayor went to America where he studied economics and kindred subjects at Columbia University in New York.

The progressive mind of Mayor Chen Kung-po led him to join the Hsin Chung Hui patriotic organization which was at that time the forerunner of the Kuomintang, at the very early age of 16. The beginning of the revolution in China saw the Mayor together with his father active in the spirit of patriotism for the welfare of his country. The establishment of the republican government in China saw him again in the patriotic forefront as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, while he served at the same time as Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

The distinguished career of Mayor Chen Kung-po included in 1925 the posts of Chief of the Political Training Department of the Military Council, and President of the National University of Canton. He accompanied the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Forces to Hupeh as Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs of the Headquarters in 1926. Following the capture of Hankow and Hanyang, he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee of Hupeh and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and Superintendent of Customs.

When Kiangsi was taken, Mayor Chen was appointed Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government in 1927. After the split of the Wuhan and Nanking Governments he resigned all his posts at the end of 1927. However, he came out of retirement when the country needed him and participated in the Northern Military Coalition Government at Peking in 1930. Between 1932 and 1935 he was Minister of Industry. Mayor Chen Kung-po is at present holding concurrently the post of President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government.

Thus runs the biographical sketch of the man who at this historical moment occupies the position of Mayor of Shanghai and through his years of experience in Government service is singularly fitted for this highly important position. Mayor Chen's personality, his wide range of vision and his undaunted spirit to come again to the forefront of public service guarantees Shanghai's future progress as one of the most constructive units in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. (From The Times Week).

LAST OPPORTUNITY GIVEN INDIA TO LIQUIDATE BRITISH INFLUENCE

Whole Nation United As Never Before—Bose Kindles New Hope for Immediate Independence

By SADANOBU KANOKOGI
(From the Gendai)

India is a country as well as a world. In size it equals the European continent minus European Russia, but far surpasses Europe in the number and diversity of inhabitants. Perhaps no other continent of equal size contains so many different races with as many different languages, traditions, customs and religions as does India.

The aboriginal inhabitants of India were a diminutive negro race. Several milleniums ago, Aryans migrated to the Indian plains across the Hindu Kush ranges and the Indus river and built up the foundation of India and its civilization. The social life, thought, religion and moral creeds bequeathed by the Aryans remain today as the well-known Vedas.

Class consciousness was apparently unknown to these pioneer Aryans. As they conquered the aboriginals and held them in slavery, however, there developed a clear-cut distinction between master and slave. In the meantime, class consciousness gradually asserted itself among the Aryan conquerors themselves, until it gave birth to the four classes of Brahman, Kshatria (warrior), Vaishya (peasant, artisan and merchant) and Shudra (slave) in the days of Sakya-muni.

Other Races

The negroes and the Aryans are not the only ethnological elements of India. In the northeastern districts of Nepal, Kashmir, Sikhim and Bhutan under the Himalayas, there dwell northern Asiatics who so closely resemble the Japanese as to make distinction difficult. Besides, there was for a long time a constant migration of various other races from the plateaus of Central Asia, the most conspicuous figures being the Asiatic Mohammedans who continued to pour in over a period of several centuries beginning with the tenth century.

It was these Asiatic Mohammedans who, about the 16th century, completed a conquest of most of India and founded the Mogul Empire, which ruled over India for two centuries and to which Britain is the self-appointed successor.

British rule over India began in 1757 when Robert Clive defeated the nawab (king) of Bengal at Plassey. The 200-year history of British administration since then is a history of deception, coercion, cruelty, injustice and what not to the Indian people. Subhas Chandra Bose was in no way exaggerating when he said in a statement issued in Tokyo on June 19: "British imperialism means moral degeneration, cultural collapse, economic poverty and political enslavement to India." This is putting the matter mildly.

Any one with the slightest knowledge of India's past greatness knows that the country under John Bull's rule has been driven into the most wretched condition imaginable, with the people oppressed and beaten to supineness. The writer had not necessarily been anti-British. But once he set his feet on Indian soil and saw with his own eyes the utter impoverishment and the stagnation in the spiritual and moral development of the Indians, he could not help cursing Britain from the bottom of his heart and vowing the overthrow of the British Empire.

For over 100 years since the time of Viceroy Bentinck, the education of the upper class and intellectuals of India has been given in the English language, thereby infusing into them English ideologies and ideals. This means that British rule has ramified to the spiritual and ideological fields also. Until the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, India was under complete subjection to Britain.

Stirred Indian People

Japan's victory over Russia 38 years ago came like a revelation to the Indian people. It shocked them from their lethargy. It proved to be the direct incentive to the Bengal revolution movement led by two brothers, Arvinda and Barindra Gosh.

Arvinda, the elder addressed himself to the task of awakening his people to India's past greatness, glorious culture and tradition, while Barindra led a secret society and placed himself in the van of direct armed actions.

Unfortunately, however, this revolution movements was not well-organized and was in no time nipped by the British. All the same, it rendered a memorable service in implanting in the Indian youth the resolve to fight for the independence of their fatherland at the cost of their lives.

After the miscarriage, the revolution movement shifted to the northwest and was re-started as the Punjab movement under the leadership of Lajpat Rai. Whereas the Bengal revolution movement was sponsored by intellectuals, mostly students, the Punjab insurrection was backed by peasants who were groaning under British maladministration. It was largely in the nature of a peasant uprising and, like its precursor in Bengal, carried out terrorism. For instance, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's 60th birthday in 1911, a bomb was thrown at Harding, then Viceroy, at Delhi and wounded him. This violence was led by none other than Rash Behari Bose, a long-time refugee in this country.

The first World War would have been a golden opportunity for India's independence, but unfortunately, the independence movement had not attained a nation-wide scale. Moreover, the Indian leaders, duped by Britain's cajolery and promised independence after the war, cooperated positively with her in the war. Gandhi was among the foremost contributors to the British triumph.

Denied Self-Rule

Once the war ended in her victory, however, Britain denied India even self-rule, to say nothing of the promised independence. This enraged the Indian populace: indignation meetings were held everywhere. The British responded with stern repressive measures. At a similar meeting held at Amritzar, General Dyer, the then British defense commander, caused his troops to shepherd the several thousand participants into a square surrounded on three sides by tall buildings and to machine-gun these defenseless people, causing a toll of 1,000 dead and wounded.

This breach of promise and this cruelty aroused Gandhi and all other Indian leaders.

In an earlier paragraph I have referred to the fact that, for the last 100 years, the education of the upper class of India has been given in the English language, thereby instilling English ideologies and ideals in them. Small wonder, therefore, that liberalism and democracy, the very ideals which Britain professes, should characterize the guiding principle of the Indian leaders. This has had the effect of awakening them to the inescapable inconsistency between Britain's professions and her actual deeds in India.

Obviously, India's fight for independence is at once her race war against the British. India, however, finds herself totally unarmed, while Britain, until recently, was one of the greatest naval powers of the world, has a powerful air force and is capable of mobilizing an army several millions strong. India can, therefore, hope to win only when a third power wages a war against her opponent.

A golden opportunity came to India in the last World War. As has been noted in an earlier paragraph, however, all the Indian leaders were duped by British cajolery and, as Chandra Bose puts it, helped Britain, India's inveterate enemy.

Last Opportunity for India

The current war in which Japan, Germany and Italy are putting up a joint front against Britain and America is the second—perhaps the last—golden opportunity for India's independence. It is only to be expected that Gandhi, Nehru and other leaders, having personally experienced Britain's dastardly breach of faith, will never again allow themselves to be deceived by John Bull's cajolery.

At this time, it is highly heartening that Subhas Chandra Bose, the staunchest fighter for independence, has risen resolutely. At the time of the last War, Mr. Bose was still a student. Enraged over Britain's infidelity, he has been wedded to the cause of overthrowing the British Empire. He has been a prominent figure in the Indian National Congress, having been made its President five years ago at a very young age. He has also held the important post of mayor of Calcutta.

Later he was arrested by the British authorities, but made his escape in January, 1940 and fled to Germany, from where he had been addressing his compatriots and inspiring them with his conviction and ideal.

Quite unexpectedly Mr. Bose arrived in Japan in June and reiterated in unmistakable terms his clear-cut conviction. With the help of the Japanese authorities, he is now in the south, where he has proclaimed the establishment of the Provisional National Government of India, organized the Indian National Army as the spearhead of India's armed war against Britain and is devoting himself, soul and body, to building up India for the Indians. I strongly feel that the first ray of hope for India's independence has been kindled by Mr. Bose and wish him the best of success.

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times
Evening

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

No. 15,969 TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Entire Philippines Overjoyed Over Constitution Ratification

Vargas Points to Unbounded Generosity Of Japanese Nation; Urges People to Repay 'Unforgettable and Unrepayable Debt'

Domei

MANILA, September 8.—Filipinos everywhere are still acclaiming the ratification of the constitution by the people's assembly yesterday. Businessmen, typists and laborers in crowded street cars and buses were full of the news of coming independence, while rig drivers carefully explained the details of the constitution and its ratification to passengers.

Yesterday night the festive spirit was carried on into the wee hour as joyous celebrants jammed night clubs, bars and beer halls where shouts of mabuhay were heard everywhere.

In short, public enthusiasm continued to run high as the Philippines having approved its constitution neared her long-cherished goal of independence.

Meanwhile, the Tribune this morning editorially declared, "The epoch-making event which took place yesterday will eternally be remembered as the beginning of a series of events leading to the foundation of the Philippines of Filipinos." The journal added, "The constitution is the symbol of Philippine Sovereignty and nationalism of the Filipino race, a frame-work around which the future country is to be constructed."

Meantime, plans are being forwarded for a gala celebration of coming inauguration of the future Government of the Philippines, according to Mayor Leon Guinto who outlined the varied program to be enjoyed by the entire Manila population.

Vargas Reminds People

Domei

MANILA, September 8.—"Less than two years ago, we were the part of an old order; caught in its collapse we were buried underneath its ruins without recourse," declared Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission in his capacity as President of the Kalibapi at the opening session of the Special General Assembly for ratification of the constitution, on September 6.

"If we have risen since then, if the fulfillment of our dreams and aspirations is now miraculously at hand, it is only through the unparalleled magnanimity of the great Japanese Empire which desires us to participate as a free and independent nation in the construction of a new order in East Asia," he added.

Asking the delegates to be profoundly conscious of the grave responsibility of acting on the constitution, Chairman Vargas said, "We meet under the stress of an emergency such as our country has never known in all its history, facing the unavoidable challenge of a reality that does not tolerate sentiment, empty theory or idle and isolated idealization.

Japan's Generosity

"The world is in the throes of a tremendous cataclysm as the tide of new order tears down the old." Asserting that the task at hand will require sacrifice and resolution he continued, "The Filipino people, in assuming the independence bestowed upon them in compliance with the high ideals and sacred pledges of Japan, must balance right with duty, coordinate privilege with responsibility and temper ideal with reality."

He then made the following reminder," in the fervor of nationalism that naturally accompanies the coming of our independence, let us not forget how and why we shall receive that independence. We do not deserve it from Japan because at the outset of the struggle, we were misled into opposing the Imperial Japanese Forces; we didn't win it by force of arms because we were defeated.

"If we now receive the boon of independence, we received it only from the unbounded generosity of the great Japanese Empire and it is only right and proper in accordance with our traditional sense of gratitude that we should attempt to repay this unforgettable and unrepayable debt."

Also addressing the Special General Assembly, Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi said," I am certain that this constitution will serve as an effective instrument for realization of our ideals which consist not only in achievement of independence but in securing the greatest measure of prosperity and greatness for our country."

Press Comments

Thursday, September 9

ASAHI—Fooling the Soviets
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Propaganda-Drugged Americans
MAINICHI—War Enters Decisive Stage

Fooling the Soviets

ASAHI.—On the Eastern Front where the summer weather of Northern Europe is coming to an end, the Red Army appears to be making its huge strength tell and thus is pressing the Germans back westward. The Germans in the central war area, who have already withdrawn from Kharkov and Taganrog, seem likely to withdraw as far as the Dnieper River line to gain the advantage of better terrain and to establish a solid defense front. Thus outwardly at least the Soviet Union is rapidly recovering its lost territory and is rolling back the German tide. But it must be remembered what tremendous losses the Red Army is suffering in order to obtain such results. We have already pointed out that despite the more or less change that has come over the Eastern Front, the war in that theater is taking on the character of a war of attrition.

It is for that reason that the Soviets, who are continuing to bear enormous sacrifices, have come to make the most of the war results they have achieved and to make an urgent demand to the United States and Britain to form a second front in Europe on a scale large enough to reduce the intolerable burden the Red Army is now bearing. The Soviet demand for a second front is motivated not necessarily only by a desire to counter the strategy of the Anglo-American camp to make use of, the Soviets until they bleed to death but is prompted by a very real need.

In this lurks the one new peculiarity of the German-Soviet War as it has been fought this summer. The United States and Britain have clearly refused to form the sort of second front that the Soviets are demanding and they are still continuing their landing operations in southern Italy which the Soviet Union would never countenance strategically or politically, giving no thought at all to a campaign in Western Europe.

This does not mean, however, that the United States and Britain have come to see less utility in the Soviet Union, but, on the contrary, they have never found the value of the Soviet Union as high as at the present moment. They realize the necessity of urging on the Soviets against the Germans. Although they are not of a nature to exert any decisive influence on the European War as a whole, the Anglo-American forces have been able to secure certain results in North Africa, Sicily and the southern tip of Italy, primarily because the Red Army is engaging the main strength of the Germans on the Eastern Front.

Thus it stands to reason that no matter what exacting demand the Soviets should make, or what imperious attitude they should adopt it is not likely that the United States and Britain would abandon the Soviet Union. It is clear that they would do their utmost to enable the Soviets to carry on to a certain stage in the war. The policy toward the Soviets which they have arrived at as a result of the frequent secret consultations recently held at Washington is to make political concessions to the Kremlin for the time being. Unable, and having no desire, to form a second front as demanded by the Soviets, they are seeking to placate the Russians by making political concessions and to continue their utilization of the Soviet Union by glossing over the difficulties ahead. The Anglo-American agreement to permit a Soviet representative to participate in the Amgot which they organized immediately upon occupying Sicily is a case in point. So also is the Anglo-American step in asking the Soviets to take part in the discussions of the Mediterranean Maritime Commission which is charged with the task of settling problems arising from war developments in that area. A most glaring instance is their scrapping of the Atlantic Charter and rejecting the demands of the Baltic States and the Polish refugee regime in order to do the Soviet bidding.

Will, then, the United States and Britain accept the world policy of the Soviet Union so opposed to

(Continued on Page 2)

LEASE-LEND AID FOR ARGENTINA REFUSED BY U.S.

Hull Turns Down Request by Storni In Coercive Letter

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 8.—The Argentine Government called an urgent cabinet session today to discuss relations between Argentina and the United States, in connection with recent letters exchanged between Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Storni and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 7.—The Argentine application for supply of arms under the Lease-Lend Act has been rejected, U.S. Secretary of State Hull announced today, according to Washington reports.

Secretary Hull explained that the request had been turned down because Argentina had clearly revealed that the supplied arms would not be used for defense of the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. Pressure Exerted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 7.—The U.S. State Department today published Secretary of State Cordell Hull's letter to Argentine Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni under date of August 30, which is replete with coercive suggestions, reports from Washington state.

Hull's letter was sent to Foreign Minister Storni in reply to the latter's note of August 5, delivered by U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, Norman Armour, when he returned to Washington. Whereas Minister Storni wrote in detail the pressing circumstances confronting his country, Hull severely attacks Argentina for its policy of neutrality even with coercive remarks.

"Needless to say," Foreign Minister Storni wrote, "Argentina's foreign policy is aimed at strengthening Pan-American cooperation but Argentina cannot change its diplomacy abruptly without justifiable reasons.

Aims Misunderstood

"Argentina, of course, entertains amity toward anti-Axis nations. Nevertheless, the United States misunderstands her in this respect.

"In order to discharge the duties of defending the Americas, Argentina demands the supply of arms and munitions from the United States."

Salient points of Secretary of State Hull's letters are:

"It is regrettable that the Argentine Government, sticking to the policy of neutrality, has failed to join in Pan-American defense.

"There are still some Axis organs operating in Argentina and their activities have caused serious military disadvantages to the anti-Axis camp.

"If Argentina continues to maintain neutrality, she will lose the right to participate in all international conferences respecting future problems.

"It is for the defense of the Western Hemisphere that arms are supplied to various American countries in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act. Because, under the current circumstances, Argentina's military strength is not being used for the safety of the Western Hemisphere, the supply of arms to Argentina in accordance with the same Act is impossible."

New Zealand Supplying Meat

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—A new agreement has been drawn up between New Zealand and the British Government to furnish Britain immediately with 2,500 tons of dried meat, equivalent to 14,000 tons of fresh meat, as announced by the Chairman of the Meat Control Committee of the New Zealand Government, according to reports in the British paper, Financial News. It was further announced that next year plans are to supply twice the amount.

Highway Cost Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 8.—The total cost of the Alaskan Highway which will be completed by the end of the present year, will amount in all to $115,000,000, General George Marshall, United States Chief-of-Staff, announced today, according to reports from Washington.

Enormous Productive Capacity Of Japan Admitted by Hopkins

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—What may be termed an amazingly frank statement by one of the key leaders of America's wartime administration, Harry Hopkins, Chief of the Production Planning Board, regarding the present situation in Japan and Germany, appeared in a recent issue of the News Chronicle.

The Hopkins' article, which was published in the American Magazine, warned the American public as follows: "I believe that two years of hard fighting lie ahead of us. I have talked to many Army and Navy men and haven't yet met one who believes that the war will end quickly."

The article went on to say that Japan has an enormous and great deal of industrial strength in Manchoukuo, China, Chosen and Taiwan. "If Japan does not lose her outlying island conquests in a year or so, it is probable that her reserve supply of munitions will become enormous and her other industrial projects so productive that she will be able to fight a succesful defensive war," he wrote.

Turning to Europe, the article said that great land forces will have to be landed in France before fighting into Germany. He continued that the principal Axis Powers are not in desperate economic condition. They have enough food supplies, clothes and munitions. There has been no appreciable decline in their munitions output and the people have not cracked on the home front.

"We've merely dented their outer defenses," he stressed. He added that the Axis people are getting enough to eat and wear. The big industries are as yet unbombed. In Germany the tremendous industries are virtually untouched. She has adequate supplies of steel and aluminum for submarines and aircraft production. The output of these two weapons are undiminished—on the contrary, there is the possibility that the production of fighter planes has been stepped up recently, he concluded.

NEWS BRIEFS

Mitani, Laval Confer

Domei

VICHY, September 7.—Japanese Ambassador to Vichy Takanobu Mitani today conferred with Premier Pierre Laval.

Congress Hits Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—In face of rising complaints by congressional circles, President Roosevelt today deleted a sentence in a recent letter sent to Congress on the 11th Lend-Lease report which said, "victory and secure peace are the only coin by which we can be paid." Asserting that the sentence was printed erroneously without his approval, Roosevelt declared "these words contain a large element of truth but actually lend-lease recipients repay as much as they possibly can, but unnecessarily in dollars."

Thai Party in Osaka

The Thai military mission of 13 members, including Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit, arrived in Osaka on Wednesday afternoon from Nagoya and immediately proceeded to the New Osaka Hotel, reports Domei. When interviewed at the hotel, Lieutenant-General Phichit stated that the inspection of munitions factories during the tour from Tokyo to Osaka has further bolstered the party's conviction of victory. In the evening, the members of the mission attended a banquet at the Navy Club given in their honor by leading Army and Navy officers.

Nippon Step Shows Trust in Javanese

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 7.—Creation of the Central as well as Regional Councils in Java, permitting the participation of native inhabitants in administrative activities, is the manifestation of the full trust and reliance that the Japanese authorities have placed on the Javanese, declared Wondoamisino, native provincial official.

Recalling pre-war days when the Indonesians were stigmatized with the reputation that they did not possess administrative ability, he stressed that the time is ripe for the demonstration of their real worth.

"Compared with the method existing in the days of Dutch rule there is a surprising difference in the new structure which embodies the spirit of construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and it is more than we expected.

"As to the operation of the new structure we look for much, but in order to improve local administration we must put forth our best efforts."

British Fliers Grabbed

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—One British four-engined bomber plane made a forced landing in a suburb of Lisbon yesterday. The six members of the crew who destroyed the plane by setting it on fire were arrested by Portuguese authorities.

DETAILS BARED OF DANE RIOTS

Citizens Asked To Prevent Sabotage—Traitors Executed

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Details of the recent sabotage activities carried out by hostile elements in Denmark were announced by the Commander-in-Chief of the German forces stationed in Denmark today, it is reported from Copenhagen.

"Military and ordinary railway transportation was threatened by difficulties and dangers as hostile elements, including foreigners, recently carried out malicious sabotage in the northern part of Jutland Peninsula," the communique said.

"The German headquarters will suppress similar acts in the future with every means available. Because there are possibilities of innocent civilians being entangled in trouble due to the steps which will be taken by the German headquarters, the people are requested to cooperate in prevention of railway strikes. Those who aid the authorities in prevention of sabotage will be awarded prizes amounting to 20,000 crone at the highest.

"Paul Edwin Selensen, a Danish citizen, was court-marshaled and put to death for sabotage. Together with several conspirators, he had schemed a strike against the German forces and blasted a locomotive. Selensen was arrested by German scouts while carrying away a large amount of explosives dropped by a British plane. Another of the conspirators was shot to death while attempting flight."

Traitors Executed

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Copenhagen journals, today, published the list of 16 Danish army and seven naval officers and men who were executed on August 29, it is reported from Copenhagen.

Burma Writers Stress Mutual Cooperation

Domei

RANGOON, September 8.—The Burmese Writers' Association held its general meeting for this year yesterday from 1:30 p.m. Present at the meeting were about 70 members, including Foreign Minister Thakin Nu.

Prizes were given out to writers who had been most active during the year. Also, a motion was adopted to send to the Greater East Asia Literary Men's Association in Tokyo a message stressing further mutual cooperation for the consummation of the war and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Following the election of office-bearers for the new term, the meeting adjourned.

Brussels Horror-Raided

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—A powerful formation of enemy planes raided Brussels this morning, causing many casualties among citizens when they dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on densely populated areas, according to German military authorities. A cemetery in the city was hit by bombs, and many tombstones were blasted. The exact number of casualties have not yet been ascertained.

NANKING SPEEDS FORCED BUYING OF YARN, FABRIC

Owners to Be Asked To Submit Pledge Guaranteeing Sale

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—The National Government of China at today's session of the Executive Yuan has decided to take further drastic measures for speeding up compulsory purchase of cotton yarn and fabrics in Shanghai, it is learned.

According to the decision reached, those in possession of cotton yarn and fabrics will be required to submit a written pledge to the Government stating that within a limited period of time, they will sell all their cotton yarn and fabrics to the Government. In case they fail to submit this written pledge, the Government will regard even registered cotton yarn and fabric as subject to confiscation.

All merchants possessing these goods have been notified to submit the pledge immediately through the All China Commercial Control General Association.

Through this newest action, the Government's purchase of cotton yarn and fabrics will be further speeded up and the move is interpreted by well-informed circles as another indication of the National Government's firm determination to carry out a new economic measure in order to stabilize the people's livelihood.

Districts to Be Amalgamated

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 7.—Mayor Chen Kung-po of Greater Shanghai has revealed that the First and Eighth District Administrations (the former Shanghai International Settlement and French Concessions) will, within six months, be amalgamated into a single administrative district.

According to Mayor Chen, the procedure of merger of the two districts had been arranged before the former foreign-controlled areas were taken over.

The efficiency in the administration of the Eighth district has been greatly improved, as can be seen from the fact that the total revenue of the administration in the month of August was well over $17,000,000, compared with that of $8,000,000 before the Government assured control.

Mayor Chen has been urging the citizens to have confidence in the new administration and also to cooperate with the city government, stating that the improvement of Shanghai's administration is merely a matter of time.

GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY FURTHER CENTRALIZED

All Production Placed Under Speer's Control

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—With a view to further centralizing wartime economy and industry, the Reich Government has decided to place all German wartime production under the control of Munitions Minister Albert Speer, it was announced today.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler proclaimed on September 2 that for the duration of the war, all machineries for wartime production shall be placed under the control of the Munitions Minister, while the Finance Minister will take charge of general economic policies, allocation of goods among the people, currencies and credit, foreign trade, commerce and industry and their financial management.

In accordance with the Fuehrer's proclamation, the ranges of power of Munitions Minister Speer and Finance Minister Dr. Walter Funk have been remarkably expanded.

To have these Ministers discharge their enlarged duties successfully, Reich Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, in his capacity as chief of the 4-year plan, has appointed Dr. Funk member of the central planning committee and Minister Speer as plenipotentiary chairman of the 4-year plan. The new proclamation, however, does not affect the powers of Grand Marshal Goering as the head of the 4-year plan or of Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop.

SURRENDER BY ITALIANS TO ANTI-AXIS CONFIRMED; ROME STEP ANTICIPATED

AS CHAIRMAN of the coming Extraordinary Autumnal Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine, General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army, was appointed by the Festival Committee, yesterday.

Terms Unconditional—Reich Preparations Made for Eventuality

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Information from Rome has confirmed reports that the Italian Government has agreed to surrender unconditionally.

Official German comment is yet unavailable, but the Wilhelmstrasse declared that this separate move by the Italian King and Marshal Pietro Badoglio did not come as a surprise.

It is stressed that Germany has taken all precautionary measures required for protection of the Germans and her allies which will enable them to continue war to a victorious end.

Italy Quits Fight

Domei

BERLIN, September 8, 8:25 p.m.—The Italian Government surrendered unconditionally to the anti-Axis forces, according to reports from Rome.

Germany Was Prepared

Domei

BERLIN, September 8, 9:30 p.m.—Receiving the news of the surrender of Italy, the German Government issued the following statement tonight:

"Since the criminal plot against the Duce on July 25, the German Government was prepared for such open treachery, and therefore, took all military measures required by the situation. This plot against the defenders of Europe will fail just as all similar actions."

WAR FLASH

British Raiders Flee

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Eight British Boston type torpedo planes, protected by fighter planes, attacked a German convoy off Norway, Monday, but on being greeted by concentrated fire from the Germans, fled pell-mell, dropping their torpedoes into the sea, according to German military authorities. Three of the enemy torpedo planes were shot down, while the German convoy suffered no damage, except two dead and several wounded.

Hamburg Raids Costly

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The enormous sum of $346,000,000 was spent by anti-Axis forces in the preparation and bombing of Hamburg, it has been reportedly disclosed by the United States Secretary of Treasury Henry Morganthau, according to the Swedish paper Stockholms-Tidningen.

Bizerta Port Attacked

Domei

ROME, September 8.—German air forces bombed the port of Bizerta yesterday and heavily damaged five enemy ships, totalling 28,000 tons, while Italian torpedo planes sank one enemy merchant ship of 15,000-ton type, the Italian High Command announced today.

British Warship Sinks

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—One British destroyer recently sank at a point 25 miles off Gibraltar, and a portion of her crew was rescued by a Spanish merchant vessel, according to reports from Algeciras. The cause of the sinking is unknown.

Java Party Visit Diet

The members of the inspection party from Java visited the Imperial Diet building at 10 a.m. today, the fourth day of their sojourn here. Minutely inspecting the colossal building, the visiting members gave expression to words of praise and amazement.

At noon the special Javanese students, studying here, were invited to a luncheon by the Inspection Party at the Dai Ichi Hotel, and the conversation centered on the bright future for rising Java under the aegis of Japan.

UNEASINESS GROWING IN CHUNGKING AREAS

Self-Gov't Denial To People Causes Unrest

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—Uneasiness and discontent tend to increase among the Chinese people under the Chungking regime, as the constitutional government, so often promised by Chiang Kai-shek, does not seem to be forthcoming in actual practice. This tendency is apparent in the fomenting of a movement to bring pressure to bear on the 11th Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervision Yuans now in session.

Under the dictatorial rule of Chiang Kai-shek, not only is self-government denied the people, but the daily existence of the populace is fast being driven into absymal depths of misery cloaked under the pretence of war execution. The recent policy of meting out severe penalty to those evading military conscription of able-bodied men has further added to the general unrest.

According to Chungking broadcasts, Chung Ying Jih Pao, the official government organ, reflects popular opinion in an editorial on September 7, which runs in gist as follows:

"Democratic principles or constitutional government expounded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen should be the ultimate aim of political reconstruction. Such form of government is most appropriate for China. Members of all parties should endeavor for the realization of this aim. We are anticipating the holding of a people's convention based on a national constitution in realization of the resolution adopted at the 10th Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Yuans."

Big U.S. Aid to Soviet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 8.—The United States has supplied the Soviet Union up to the present with 3,000 planes, 2,400 tanks, 100,000 machineguns, 1,600 field motor cars, and 80,000 trucks, announced General George Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, according to Washington reports.

GERMANS QUIT STALINO AREA

All Military Facilities Destroyed According To Prearranged Plan

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—German forces, in order to shorten the front, withdrew from Stalino according to previously arranged plans, after destroying all important military facilities, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon, today.

South Area Active

Soviet forces are now concentrating their main strength for two drives; one being a move to advance from the Konotop and Chernivog areas to Kiev, the other an attempt to attack and envelop German positions extending from Isyum to Stalino, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Asahi dated September 8.

German military authorities regard this Soviet move as an indication of Soviet hardships which compel them to push their operations to recapture the Ukraine to replenish their food supplies.

At present German forces in the Donetz and Mius areas are being compelled to move back strategically. This withdrawal is being conducted in good order and with cool judgment on the part of the German command, it is reported. With the Soviet bombardment coupled with the conflagrations started by the Germans, the skies over the Southern front line are covered with black smoke. As a result, the two key points of Stalino and Konotop have become directly involved in fighting. At present, when viewed from the topographical standpoint, German forces are considered to be in a serious position as at the time of the worst situation in the last winter campaign.

However, when compared with last winter, German forces this time are showing a rather composed attitude, thus demonstrating that the present withdrawal is being carried out on a perfectly planned basis.

According to the statement of the German military authorities issued on September 8, in the central sector from the vicinity of the automobile roads of Moscow and Smolensk to Guruhoff, Sevsk, and Konotop, fighting is now confined to Soviet bombardments and infantry skirmishes, indicating a marked decline in the offensive power of the Soviets, which is attributed to the pressing need of transferring new garrison forces to the front line due to the large loss of tanks sustained by Soviets in the recent fighting.

In such circumstances, the center of severe engagement at present is on the Southern front line of the Donetz and Mius. How the German forces in this area will escape the Soviet offensive with small losses is a matter that is drawing attention.

Soviet Postwar Aims Hit by Bevin; States Territorial Expansion Out

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—Virtual rejection of Soviet demands for postwar settlement was made by Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, in his speech before the Labor Union Convention at Southport, Lancashire, today.

Cleverly manipulating his words, Bevin made it clear that the Soviet Union would only be allowed the restoration of its own territory and will not be permitted to expand in any way.

This was clarified when he declared that he would not be party to a device "of any kind that would be detrimental to culture or interfere with the opportunities of small nations"—obviously referring to the Baltic States, Poland and other territories demanded by the Soviet Union as "payment" for its part in the war.

Bevin masked his rejection of Soviet demands by indulging in a sorrow comment on the tremendous losses suffered by the Soviet Union, contrasting these losses to those sustained in recent Anglo-American operations in North Africa, Sicily and Italy.

He declared "Russia . . . has paid a terrific price in manpower" and added that "in 10 years of efforts through two five-year plans the Soviet Union had endeavored to catch up with the rest of the world in her economic organization, but Germany has destroyed it. The fertile Russian plains have been laid to waste, her factories razed to the ground, her mines wrecked and some of the finest developments of the world have been ruined."

Bevin concluded by saying that the Soviet Union should be entitled to the "restoration" of these losses, but made it obvious that they should not expect any more.

Labor Union Meets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—The 75th Convention of the British Labor Union was held at noon on Monday at Southport, Lancashire attended by representatives of 230 labor unions within the country as well as those of the United States and Soviet Union, it is reported from London.

Main subjects of discussion at the convention are reported to be:

1. Educational renovation.
2. Continuation of acknowledgement of Labor Union membership to officials.
3. Scrutiny of Government policies for social welfare based on the Beveridge plan.
4. Problems concerning relationship with the U.S. Labor Union and the committees of the British and Soviet Labor Unions.
5. Policies toward Germany.

As serious controversies exist between the Government and the Labor Union regarding the first and second subjects, Government circles are watching the proceedings of the convention with keen attention.

Also, with regard to the policies toward Germany, there exists severe controversies within the Labor Union. Reliable reports state that a resolution urging uncompromising measures will be submitted to the parley although the 48 Socialist representatives have signed a resolution in opposition to the same move.

U.S. FOOD CRISIS IS AGGRAVATING

Maladministration Largely Responsible For Grave Situation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—America's food problem seems to assume greater seriousness with further aggravation of the situation by the enormous food consumption of the services, the shortage of farm labor, the poor crops this year and other factors. Louis Bromfield, a well-known American commentator, writing in the August issue of the Reader's Digest, reaching here recently, introduces the difficulties besetting the food situation in the United States. The article runs substantially as follows:

"Maladministration under the Government food policy is largely responsible for the present grave food situation in America. During the period of about three months, three different persons have taken over the office of Food Administrator, who is charged with the responsibility of looking after America's wartime food problem. The Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, resigned on the reason of pressure of other work, Chester Davis quit on account of the food subsidy bill and Marvin Jones now fills the post.

"It is not only in the food policy that disorder prevails. Food prices are under the control of the Price Adjustment Board, agricultural bodies under the supervision of the War Production Board, and then again farm labor power is administered by the Manpower commission. The government loudly clamors for increased farm production, while the War Production Board cuts down on the manufacture of agricultural implements. Then the Conscription Bureau conscripts en masse from experienced farm workers. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that confusion prevails and the nation threatened with food dearth.

Lively Controversy Staged

"In connection with the food price problem, the President and Congress staged a lively controversy on the food price subsidy bill, and it may be said that the food price policy of the Price Adjustment Board is responsible for paralyzing the food production setup. For instance, the price of meat is pegged but no official prices are set on the feed supply. The cattle raisers, unable to buy sufficient feed, sent their live-stock to the slaughter houses, losing in this manner several million tons of meat. On the other hand a very paradoxical situation arose in that the price of live cattle was higher than the meat. Consequently slaughter houses would not readily agree to kill the cattle.

"Another reason contributing to the food shortage is the wasteful consumption by the military as revealed in the reports of the War Essential Investigation Committee. Out of the total food supply, eight per cent goes toward the fulfillment of lease-lend agreements and 27 per cent for military use, and of the amount supplied to the services it is reported that 20 per cent is wasted. The Army authorities emphatically deny this, but we have such cases as the spoiling of 500,000 cans of tomato juice, which were dumped into Lake Erie.

"When the food problem encounters some unsolvable snags, President Roosevelt makes frantic and frequent changes of personnel, establishes new administrative bodies or resort to amendments in the food policy. All of the measures are merely temporary makeshifts and the chaotic condition of the basic food policy still continues to worsen. The President ordered increased production by 49 per cent to the farm organizations lately, but such large-scaled undertakings cannot show results overnight and they will be perceivable only after the end of 1943."

Young Filipino Composer's Song Embodies New Philippine Spirit

Domei

MANILA, September 7.—"For a long time I have wanted to put into songs something of the spirit of the New Philippines," stated Felipe Padilla Deleon, composer of "Song of the Creation of a New Philippines," the most popular Filipino song in an interview today.

"I am glad the time has come for us to be able to express our suppressed national sentiment in songs," Deleon said. He added that the Filipinos in the past have suffered from the popularity of cheap American jazz and before the American era, from the Spanish influence in their music.

"We have our distinct Philippine music, and although the Americans did their best to kill our music and thence our national spirit, I am glad to say that it has survived both American and Spanish influences, because our music, like our race, is not made of fragile stuff," Deleon emphasized.

Asked how he hit upon the tune which is on every lip in the New Philippines, Deleon said that he tried to catch the lofty oriental spirit embodied in the old Philippine National Anthem composed by Julian Felipe during the revolution of 1896. He pointed out that "something of the Kundiman (native Filipino music) was woven in the texture of the song to make it more appealing and expressive of the national sentiment."

Felipe Deleon who is scarcely 31 years old is one of the most promising composers in the Philippines, and is also the composer of the "Kalibapi March" which is a popular song in its own way. The success story of this young Filipino composer is a typical example of the spirit of the New Philippines which for the first time in centuries has returned to East Asia and given the opportunity to develop her own national culture.

REICH SMASHES 218 FOE PLANES

Shot Down in One Week --1,800 Experienced Pilots Lost by Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—The German Air Force Headquarters made the following announcement today:

"German air units brought down a total of 218 American and British planes on the western and southern fronts since September 1. Out of this number, 169 planes were downed over Germany in course of four night and one day bombing attacks."

1,800 Pilots Lost

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—American and British air forces lost more than 1,800 experienced pilots during the first week of September, German military authorities announced today.

During this period, according to the same authorities, the Luftwaffe shot down at least 218 Anglo-American planes, mostly four-engined large-sized bombers, in the skies over the German mainland, Western occupied areas and Mediterranean waters. In the four night raids and one daytime attack on the German mainland during last week, a total of 169 enemy four-engined bombers were shot down by German forces.

There were many heavy bombers among the American and British planes which were shot down over the Mediterranean and in the raid on the Italian mainland on September 3, a total of 13 heavy bombers were downed. The above figures show the lowest estimate which includes those planes that are known to have been downed for certain. Besides, a large number of enemy planes have been severely damaged by anti-aircraft gunfire.

Nippon Times

Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

theirs? Certainly not. They are ready to make political concessions to the Soviets just now because they believe that eventually even the immense strength of the Soviets would be sapped and whatever concessions they now make would be rendered meaningless in time. They are biding their time, counting on the fact that the war of attrition being fought between the two Titans would wear both out provided they are able to keep the Soviets fighting on the Eastern Front. It is time that the Soviets became alive to the unscrupulous strategy and dangerous trap set for them by the United States and Britain.

Propaganda-Drugged Americans

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In the last Great War the propaganda strategy of the Allies exercised a decisive influence on the issue of the war. So far as the destructive efficacy of the mental weapon that the Allies employed is concerned, Lord Northcliffe's words that the activities of the Creer Committee caused the war to end at least six months earlier than it would otherwise have done may be regarded as quite near the truth. But it so happens that what was destroyed in that war was not so much the fighting spirit of Germany as the conscience and good sense of the American people.

Those who remember that the blood of 200,000 young men of America was shed merely in order that a peace-loving nation should grow war-mad and a world depression should be brought about would never dream of praising the "success" of Northcliffean propaganda warfare. It was the opinion-guiding power of American journalism with its background of Jewish capital that was the archvillain of the piece, who in the fair name of Democracy dragged the United States into a war they had so little reason to enter. The part that journalism played in that war was to pave the way for the world control of Jewish capital at the sacrifice of American blood and resources.

When the war ended, the memory of the horrors and misery of the war plunged the people of America into the depth of remorse and regret, having awakened from the nightmare caused by the drug of propaganda. As if the forgotten voice of American wisdom at last found itself again, it cried out for a return to Isolationism and non-interference in affairs outside of the Western Hemisphere. This insight, however, came eventually to be lost and again the time came for the American people to precipitate themselves blindly into war.

In that it was caused in the last analysis by the inordinate greed of Jewish capital the current war is a continuation of the last. Propaganda strategy here, too, is filling the American people with blind courage and is making them shed blood that the Jewish capitalists in their luxurious offices may reap fortune on fortune. To this end every facility is being mobilized.

Remember how systematically and persistently their anti-Japanese propaganda work was continued since the Manchurian Incident up to the outbreak of this war. A people wholly ignorant of East Asiatic affairs was made to swallow the undigested justification for interference in East Asiatic affairs and to jump into a war with Japan embracing dynamite. We may justly say that the party responsible for the War of Greater East Asia are these propagandists who concocted war aims and meaningless hostility toward Japan.

An instance of their tactics just before the war is an exaggerated account as to how Japan had been exhausted in its five-year war with China and the efficiency of Anglo-American cooperation. The graphic magazine Life with its circulation of 3,000,000 devoted half of its contents to vivid pictures showing that if Singapore were given to the Japanese half of the world would go to Japan. When Singapore fell, the same magazine, in a panic, mobilized commentators with some smattering of knowledge about Japan to sound the warning against Japan's formidability.

A historian said that the American people may be symbolized by a rocking chair, which removes all the necessity for meditation or thought and reverts them to purely animal reactions. On Sundays they have their newspaper supplements to supply them all the thinking they would wish to do to the rhthym of their rocking chair.

War Enters Decisive Stage

MAINICH—It is already a matter of common knowledge to the Japanese that the war has now entered into the most difficult stage.

However, the gravity of the present stage of the war is explained not only by war developments. It is clearly discernible also in various movements or developments taking place far behind the battlelines. The radio broadcast speech of General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of South African, delivered on September 5 is a case in point.

Smuts, anticipating the enormous losses of the Anglo-U.S. Powers in the next one year, proposed that America and Britain should do their utmost to speedily bring about peace. What he fears, we think, is the effect the anticipated great losses to be suffered by the Anglo-U.S. camp would give to their camp. And what Smuts meant to say was probably that he would have America and Britain win victory at any cost before they should be brought to face such feared eventualities.

We do not at all depend on the weaknesses of the enemy camp. But the fact remains that there does exist an extremely serious essential vulnerability on the enemy's side. Thus it is that Smuts and others of the enemy intend that by taking advantage of local favorable turns in the war situation they endeavor at a stretch to reach the goal of victory and thus prevent their possible collapse.

Naturally, we must expect that the enemy's counter-offensive will in the future grow furious at an increasingly high speed. What is most important for us to do is to effectively ward off the enemy's furious thrusts—ward off the thrusts and knock the enemy down, this is what we must do.

NELSON CLAIMS OUTPUT OF WAR MATERIALS GOOD

July Arms Production Higher Than in June

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Bureau, issued a statement yesterday regarding the state of production of munitions in America during July, the gist of which follows:

(1) "The output of munitions during July was three per cent larger than that of June.

(2) The production of light metals and various other problems which constituted the bottle-neck of production of munitions were for the most part overcome.

(3) The production of airplanes during July reached 7,373. This shows an increase of four per cent compared with June. It is two times as large as the output during July of last year.

"The goal of the effort to build vessels this year is 19,000,000 tons," added Nelson and ships totaling 10,000,000 tons had been launched by the end of July."

INDIAN FAMINE GROWS WORSE

Unrest Is Increasing-- Food Supplies Cut Drastically in Bengal

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—The ever-growing famine in all parts of India and the outbreak of cholera and typhoid epidemics in the wake of the famine as well as the insufficient relief measures taken by the British authorities to meet the situation are filling the Indians with increasing unrest. Fearing disturbances, the British have reinforced police stations in many cities, including Ahmedabad and Allahabad, where leaders of the National Congress are imprisoned.

Meanwhile, reports received in Geneva by the Daily Worker said that people are collapsing in the streets of Calcutta from lack of food in the famine-stricken city. The authorities, in order to prevent the spread of epidemics, issued orders for the quick removal of dead bodies from the streets. Nevertheless, thousands of starving people are pouring into Calcutta day and night in vain hopes of finding something eatable.

Drastic Cut Ordered

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—New regulations drastically curtailing the distribution of food have been issued by the Bengal Provincial Government, reports the correspondent of the Times, London, from Calcutta. It is said, that according to the new regulations, no host in Calcutta or the industrial neighborhood may distribute food to more than 50 persons at any social or religious gathering without permit. The report added that many shops are now not doing business either because they are holding no stocks or are unable to get supplies from whole-salers and because of controlled prices.

British Trying to Win Goodwill of Sudanese

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 7.—Much attention is being directed by Egyptian political circles to the news that an Advising Council will shortly be formed in British Sudan, according to reports from Cairo.

The council will be composed of 28 district and occupational representatives. Each district will have three representatives in the Council, while commercial circles will have two representatives, social organizations eight, and agricultural bodies eight.

British authorities, trying to win the goodwill of the Sudan inhabitants, have announced that the organization of the new Advisory Council is the first step toward Sudanese self-government.

U.S. Holds Back Its War Losses, Bares Only Fifth of Casualties

That America, as usual, held back a greater portion of its war casualties in the official U.S. announcement made on September 1, revealing only one-fifth of its losses since the beginning of hostilities up to August 28, is the opinion held among circles close to the War Ministry, reports Domei.

According to conservative estimates, American forces have suffered casualties between 300,000 to 400,000 in the period, they declare, and the enemy authorities are announcing their losses piecemeal in the usual manner.

The U.S. announcement revealed the combined losses of the army, navy and marine corps at 98,371—69,000 for the army, 21,556 for the navy and 7,940 for the marines, as well as 363 for the coast guards.

Qualified circles here maintain that Japanese estimates are much nearer the truth. According to their calculations, enemy land forces have lost 200,000, air forces 60,000, naval forces 90,000 and 19,000 have been made prisoners of war.

The American Government still seems to be hoping that their people will accept the absurd figures but in view of repeated previous deceptions, public faith in official U.S. communiques is practically nil.

In view of the situation, the officials over there are desperately trying to figure out new means to regain popular confidence. Meanwhile a Buenos Aires dispatch reveals that Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information stated that Americans, hereafter, would be handed out more realistic war news and that they will come to understand that war casualties occur not only in enemy ranks but among American forces as well.

Local observers see in this news that there is a limit to circulation of excessive falsehoods even by a conscienceless Government.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & to 8.00

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0688

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1. Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

PORCELAIN AND GLASS WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
CLOSED ON MONDAYS
3, 3chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Nihombashi 24-0419, 0591, 0998

TOR HOTEL KOBE
Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
K. YUASA, President
A. MILDNER, Manager

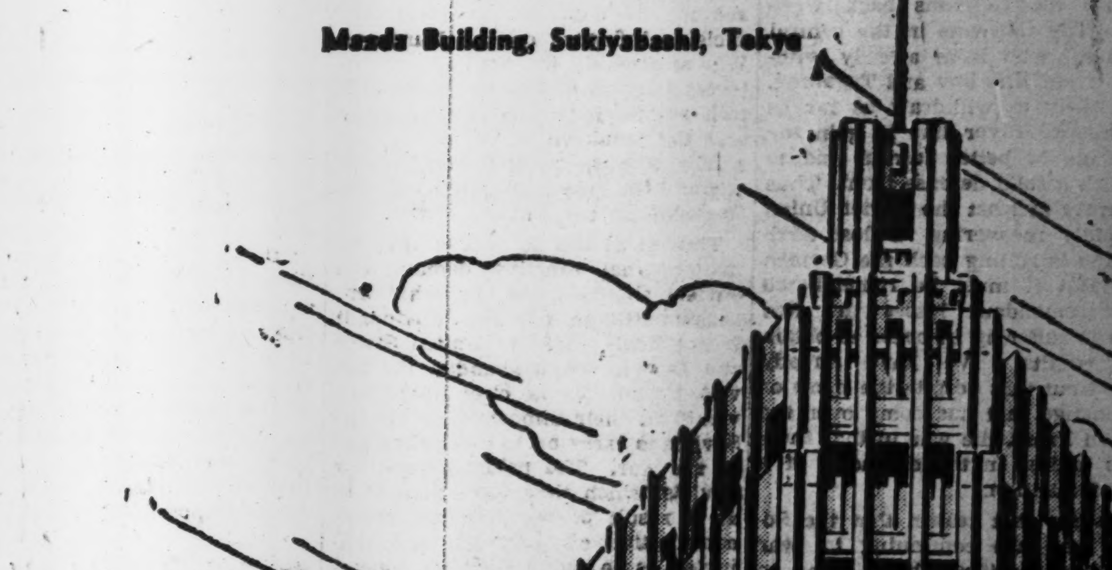
TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.
Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWAMACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..	¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up	50,000,000
Reserve Funds	68,720,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONGYOKU (2) 2111-2118

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo



Tel. Ginza
(57) 1850, 5653

Office: ....1. 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer........................SHOICHI KAWAMURA